FBIS **DAILY REPORT**

MIDDLE EAST & SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

13 APRIL 1987

Iran-Iraq War

Following continued fighting over the weekend, IRNA reported Iranian forces are "firmly stationed" west of the Jasim River and Fish Lake in the "Karbala'-8" area, noting that at least three Iraqi command bases east of Basra were destroyed. Iran defeated "heavy" Iraqi counteroffensives in this region on 10 and 11 April, killing or wounding more than 3,000 Iraqis in the second clash, Tehran radio noted. "Dozens" of Iranian aircraft bombed Iraqi positions and Iran's ground forces shot down an Su-22, the radio reported. IRNA said Iraq carried out a chemical attack on residential areas of Khorramshahr, but that Iranian forces were able to foil a chemical raid in the "Karbala'-8" region west of the Jasim River. IRNA said troops had beaten back 10 Iraqi counterattacks in the "Karbala'-9" area since the operation began.

Iraq, on the other hand, claimed full control over the operational sector east of Basra in a military communique carried by Voice of the Masses radio. Iraqi aircraft bombed Hoseyniyeh railroad station and oil installations on Iran's Farsi Island on 11 April, according to another Iraqi communique carried by the radio, which added that one of its aircraft was downed during the missions. In statements to the radio and INA, Iraq's military spokesman said three Iranian Phantoms were shot down, and two large maritime targets near the Iranian coast were hit. An Iranian military spokesman denied the downing of the aircraft in a statement to IRNA. Two of four Iranian boats were sunk when they attempted to approach Al-'Amiq port, INA also noted.

Iraqi forces destroyed 10 Iranian guard divisions in fighting since 7 April, and wiped out Iranian "human waves" on all axes, INA reported. In a statement carried by Voice of the Masses radio, the Iraqi military spokesman said three Iranian attacks were repulsed on 10 April, and a statement by an Iraqi Defense Ministry official carried by the radio said a "large-scale" Iraqi counterattack on 11 April killed thousands of Iranians both on the front line and deep within Iranian territory.

PLO

Yasir 'Arafat of the PLO, George Habash of the PFLP, and Nayif Hawatimah of the DFLP were included in the delegation of Palestinian leaders which was received 12 April by Algerian party official Mohamed Cherif Messaadia, Algiers radio reported. The Palestinian leaders are in the Algerian capital to promote Palestinian unity in preparation for a PNC session scheduled to start 20 April, according to Sanaa Voice of Palestine radio. Fatah's Revolution Council has given Yasir 'Arafat authority to negotiate "a new formula for Jordanian-Palestinian relations and Palestinian-Egyptian contacts," *The Jordan Times* disclosed.

In the framework of the Algiers consultations, Abu Nidal, head of Fatah-Revolutionary Council, had a "prolonged meeting" 11 April with Khalil al-Wazir, PLO deputy military commander, according to an *Al-Khalij* report cited by WAKH.

In remarks to the Italian paper *Il Manifesto* cited by KUNA, DFLP leader Hawatimah said that Libya, Algeria, and the Soviet Union agree that the PNC meeting should be held on schedule to restore Palestinian unity and activate Palestinian diplomacy toward the convocation of an international conference with the participation of all parties concerned, including the PLO.

Israel

West Bank Disturbances — Israeli settlers rampaged through the town of Qalqilyah 12 April following news that an Israeli woman had been killed and her husband and three children badly burned when the car in which they were travelling was hit by a molotov cocktail near Hablah, Jerusalem radio reported. The firebombing was the most serious of a number of incidents against the Israeli presence and supporting the demands of hunger-striking Arab prisoners. A curfew was imposed on Qalqilyah and Habla, and four educational institutes, including Ramallah Teachers College, were closed down 12 April for 2 weeks, the radio said. The defense forces carried out "widespread arrests of PLO activists," the radio also noted. In an interview with IDF Radio, Defense Minister Yitzaq Rabin denied that security is lax in the West Bank. Rabin stressed that although he may understand the "fury" of the Alfe Menashe settlers, "under no circumstances whatsoever" can he condone their actions.

Lebanon

Israeli Raids — Israeli helicopters raided areas in southern Lebanon 11 April killing five persons, Beirut radio reported, adding that Israeli aircraft also carried out mock raids over Sidon and the camps on the same day. On 12 April, Voice of Lebanon radio noted more Israeli overflights, which drew fire from ground defenses.

Sidon Withdrawal — Efforts by the Central Coordination Committee to implement a Palestinian withdrawal from positions east of Sidon failed, Beirut Voice of National Resistance radio announced. According to an Amal official cited by Beirut radio, the Palestinians requested a postponement. A Fatah official in Beirut told AFP there would be no pullout until the seige on Palestinian camps is lifted and movement in and out of the camps, including Al-Rashidiyah, is permitted, Beirut radio noted.

Security Situation — Syria's Colonel 'Abd al-Salam Daghestani and Sunni leaders agreed that beginning 10 April Syrian soldiers will help Lebanese troops patrol the western side of Beirut's demarcation line, Voice of Lebanon radio reported. In the south, two IDF soldiers were killed and two others wounded in a clash with "terrorists," Jerusalem radio announced. Beirut radio, citing an Islamic resistance communique, said the two Israeli soldiers were killed in an ambush and seven others were killed when a personnel carrier was attacked. In East Beirut, two car bombs 15 meters apart exploded injuring 13 people, Voice of Lebanon radio reported.

Libya

Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi had a telephone conversation with Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad about efforts to reunite the Palestinian resistance, JANA reported 12 April. Al-Qadhdhafi also received a message from the YSP secretary general when he met with visiting PDRY Foreign Minister 'Abd al-'Aziz al-Dali on 11 April, Tripoli television noted.

Sudanese statements about the presence of Libyan troops on Sudanese territory have "exceeded the limits of reason," a foreign liaison spokesman asserted in a statement carried by JANA on 12 April. The spokesman maintained that only GUNT forces are present in Sudan and that the Sudan's statements show that the "shadow of the lackey government" and U.S. influence are still present.

Sudan

Prime Minister Al-Sadiq al-Mahdi thanked Libya for its gift of four MiG-25 aircraft and said that the Libyan gesture is "sure evidence" of "common interests," SUNA reported 12 April. Other defense officials praised bilateral military cooperation and Libya's support for the Sudanese people.

Egypt

The alliance of the Socialist Labor Party (SLP), the Socialist Liberal Party, and the Muslim Brotherhood elected SLP Chairman Ibrahim Shukri opposition leader in the new People's Assembly, MENA reported.

Iran

Gulf Shipping — During his Friday sermon reported by Tehran radio, President Seyyed 'Ali Khamene'i asserted that neither the United States nor USSR can safeguard security in the Persian Gulf and warned the United States against making any moves against Iran in the region. Khamene'i said the U.S. "uproar" about strengthening its forces in the Gulf is aimed at reassuring "reactionary" Arab and Gulf states. Iran's UN representative held a news conference on the same issue, stressing that the United States should not lend its flag to vessels of other countries as this will not deter Iran from intercepting them.

Domestic Aid — The planning and budget minister announced that credit of $1.35 billion has been allocated to provide basic goods to the public at "stable" prices, Tehran Radio reported citing IRNA. Coupons for necessary goods will also be given to low income citizens and "esteemed families of martyrs and workers," the minister added.

Western Sahara

An Armed Forces communique reported by Rabat radio announced 80 Saharan troops were killed in their attempt to break through a defense wall on 8 April, adding that only 23 Moroccan officers and soldiers were killed. The construction of a sixth Moroccan defense wall near a "very sensitive Mauritanian area" is a "very serious situation," according to a Mauritanian Foreign Ministry statement carried by Nouakchott radio on 12 April. The statement maintained that nothing can justify such a situation and that Mauritania must give priority to "arranging its defensive means."

Algeria

USSR First Deputy Foreign Minister Yuliy Vorontsov arrived in Algiers from Libya and delivered a message from Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev to President Chadli Bendjedid on 11 April, Algiers radio reported.

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'Arafat: PNC Agenda To Include PLO Peace Stand

JN111726 Sanaa Voice of Palestine in Arabic 1600 GMT 11 Apr 87

[Text] Brother Abu 'Ammar [Yasir 'Arafat], PLO Executive Committee chairman and commander in chief of the Palestinian revolution forces, has stated that the definition of a firm PLO stand on the plan to hold an international conference for peace in the Middle East will be on the agenda of the forthcoming PNC session in Algiers on 20 April.

In a statement yesterday, Brother Abu 'Ammar expressed hope that the PNC will make a firm decision on the stand that must be adopted on the international conference plan regarding the Palestine question so that the Palestinian people will be able to fulfill their aspirations. Brother Abu 'Ammar asserted that Palestinian unity has been achieved on the ground. He urged all organizations to attend the PNC session in order to adopt a unified Palestinian policy within the PLO.

Negotiating 'New Formula'

JN120857 Amman JORDAN TIMES in English 12 Apr 87 p 1

[By Lamis K. Andoni in Tunis]

[Text] Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) Chairman Yasir 'Arafat left Tunis for Algiers on Saturday to attend Palestinian reconciliation talks scheduled to being there on Sunday.

The PLO Chairman left Tunis after securing a mandate from the Revolutionary Council of Fatah, which met here until the early hours of Saturday, to negotiate with other PLO factions a new formula for Jordanian-Palestinian relations and Palestinian-Egyptian contacts.

Informed sources said the council had endorsed "a plan of action formulated by the Central Committee of Fatah." The sources said the plan included the abrogation of the Feb. 11, 1985, Jordan-PLO accord and the adoption of a new formula to govern Jordanian-Palestinian relations and to keep contacts open between the PLO and Egypt.

Begins Talks With Palestinians

JN121815 Sanaa Voice of Palestine in Arabic 1600 GMT 12 Apr 87

[Text] Brother Abu 'Ammar [Yasir 'Arafat], chairman of the PLO Executive Committee and commander in chief of the Palestinian Revolution Forces, began talks in Algiers last night with a number of Palestinian faction leaders soon after his arrival in the Algerian capital. Expanded talks are due to start today in Algiers among the partners in the Palestinian dialogue with a view to promoting PLO unity ahead of the PNC session on 20 April. The Fatah Revolutionary Council, which concluded its meetings in Tunis yesterday, has passed a draft plan submitted by Fatah's Central Committee.

The Council gave the Central Committee freedom of action regarding the ongoing dialogue with the Palestinian revolution factions, the upcoming PNC session, and Arab and international relations. The members of the Revolutionary Council stressed that the unity of Palestinian action must be achieved with no strings attached and without this leading to any concession of the PLO's political gains, with particular reference to the positions of certain nations on the proposed international Middle East peace conference to be attended by the PLO.

Fatah's Al-Wazir Cancels Amman Agreement

JN120714 Manama WAKH in Arabic 0626 GMT 12 Apr 87

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 12 Apr (WAKH) — Press reports said here today that Khalil al-Wazir, also known as Abu Jihad, deputy commander in chief of the Palestinian revolution forces, has abrogated the Amman agreement. The Abu Dhabi newspaper *Al-Ittihad* says the cancellation of the Amman accord preceded the surprise meeting yesterday between PLO and Fatah Chief Yasir 'Arafat and PFLP Secretary General Dr George Habash.

Abu Jihad also told *Al-Ittihad* that the question of relations with Egypt will be transferred to the PNC for a decision.

At the same time, the Dubayy paper *Al-Bayan* notes that a fairly final agreement has been reached among the Palestinian revolution factions to cancel the agreement during the 18th PNC session in Algiers.

Meets With DFLP, PFLP

JN120910 Abu Dhabi AL-ITTIHAD AL-USBU'I in Arabic 9 Apr 87 pp 3, 9

[Basimah Nafadi dispatch from Algiers]

[Text] Khalil al-Wazir, alias Abu Jihad, deputy commander in chief of the Palestinian revolution forces, who is leading the Fatah delegation in the bilateral talks being held in Algiers, has asserted that all the parties participating in the meetings are working positively for PLO unity and the unity of Palestinian action.

At the same time, PFLP Secretary General George Habash said the PFLP's attendance at the PNC session depends on the results of the dialogue currently taking place in Algiers. He affirmed he will continue his dialogue with Abu Jihad, and said if the dialogue succeeds another round of talks among the various factions will be held, which, in turn, will be followed by a third round of a comprehensive dialogue preceding the convening of the PNC.

In a statement to *Al-Ittihad*, Abu Jihad said the Fatah delegation — which includes Hayil 'Abd al-Hamid, alias Abu al-Hawl; Muhammad Ghunaym, alias Abu Mahir; and Hani al- Hasan — held bilateral meetings on 6 and 7 April with the PFLP, the DFLP, the Palestine Liberation Front-the Abu al- 'Abbas [Muhammad 'Abbas] faction, the Palestine Liberation Front-the Tal'at Ya'qub faction; and Fatah-the Revolutionary Council (Abu Nidal's group). Abu Jihad said consultations are continuing with these factions on political issues connected with the Amman agreement, intra-Palestinian relations, and organizational matters connected with the PLO and the PNC. Abu Jihad said the consultations are still within the framework of the preliminary steps for the national dialogue scheduled to be held on Monday 13 April. He said the consultations will be completed within the next 2 days. Asked about his assessment of the bilateral talks held so far Abu Jihad said: "We have made positive steps in bringing the various parties closer together. There are encouraging signs that agreement will be reached on a common ground that will bring together all the parties in the dialogue.

Abu Jihad said he is optimistic that the results will pave the way for unified Palestinian action. He said all the parties have a positive attitude toward PLO unity and unified Palestinian action.

In an interview with KUNA George Habash emphasized that the dialogue now going on in Algiers should bring about frank and clear stands on agreement "to cancel the Amman agreement openly and irreversibly;" and to discontinue the PLO's relations with Egypt.

Habash said he believes the desired national unity should be defined — it should be made clear whether such a unity is for a settlement or for liberation. He declared: "We are not prepared to have a national unity whose basis and main motive is to say to the United States and Israel that the Palestinians are united so they must be accepted in the settlement process. We want a unity whose goal is liberation, changing the balance of power, and escalating the military struggle against Israel."

Responsible Palestinian sources in Tunis have stated to *Al-Ittihad* that Fatah is prepared to make all the necessary domestic concessions within the framework of the PLO to reunite Palestinian ranks. The sources said that among the issues under discussion is the suspension of the membership of Ahmad Jibril, leader of the PFLP-General Command, which had already been approved by the PLO Executive Committee.

The sources said the measures that contributed to the hardening of the stands of some Palestinian parties will be eliminated so as to heal the rift in Palestinian ranks. The sources added that PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat believes that internal concessions to comrades-in-arms are a real force in pushing forward the struggle "and that any concession outside the framework of the Palestinian revolution and outside the united front is a shameful defeat."

Al-Ittihad has learned that the PDRY is currently holding intensive contacts with all the Palestinian factions to bring about the success of the [Palestinian] national dialogue, and a high-ranking [PDRY] delegation will participate in the dialogue.

PDRY Foreign Minister 'Abd al-'Aziz al-Dali arrived in Algiers yesterday. Citing a Palestinian source in Algiers, AFP reports that there has been "important progress" in the Fatah-PFLP talks. However, some differences remain unresolved. The source said the two sides continued their talks on 8 April. The question of abrogating the Amman agreement "is almost settled" and is no longer a topic of discussion. He said the focus has now shifted to relations with Egypt and reforms within the PLO. The sources said the accord will be abrogated "publicly and officially" at the first session of the expanded Palestinian meeting scheduled for Friday 10 April.

Meets With Sabri al-Banna

JN130908 Manama WAKH in Arabic 0650 GMT 13 Apr 87

[Text] Al-Shariqah, 13 Apr (WAKH) — Today's edition of the Al-Shariqah-based paper *Al-Khalij* notes that Sabri al-Banna, also known as Abu Nidal, leader of the Fatah Revolutionary Council, is participating in the ongoing Palestinian dialogue in Algeria to regain Palestinian unity. *Al-Khalij* quoted well-informed sources as saying that a long meeting was held on 11 April between Abu Nidal and Khalil al-Wazir, a Fatah leader. The sources explained that this was the first such meeting in the 15 years since Abu Nidal split from Fatah and founded the Fatah Revolutionary Council organization in 1972.

Abu Nidal was sentenced to death by the Palestinian Fatah Movement on charges of assassinating many PLO leaders.

DFLP's Hawatimah's Discusses Aims of PNC Meeting

LD111617 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 1305 GMT 11 Apr 87

[Text] Rome, 11 Apr (KUNA) — DFLP Secretary General Nayif Hawatimah has affirmed that there was an agreement among Libya, Algeria, and the USSR on holding the PNC session on schedule and on the need to unify the Palestine resistance groups.

In an interview with the Italian newspaper *Il Manifesto*, published here today, Hawatimah said that the aims of the PNC meeting were to keep the shadow of the Camp David accords away from the region and to activate Palestinian diplomacy on the basis of the resolutions of the Baghdad and Fes Arab summits. The meeting's aims also include discussing the question of the international conference on the Middle East.

Hawatimah told the paper that "there was an agreement among Tripoli, Algeria, and Moscow on holding the PNC meeting on schedule to restore the unity of the Palestinians against the false Israeli and Jordanian peace plans. This is part of the effort to keep the shadow of Camp David away and activate Palestinian diplomacy on the basis of the resolutions of the Baghdad and Fes summit conferences and the proposed international conference with the participation of all parties concerned, including the PLO."

He said: "The PNC is the organization with the authority to decide on a position toward the international conference. We, for our part, have positively evaluated the positions that came out of the meetings of Mitterrand and Gorbachev and the recent European Community summit: An international conference must be held with the participation of the United States, the USSR, and the other permanent members of the UN Security Council, as well as the parties concerned starting with the PLO, the sole legitimate representative of the Palestine people. The Palestine question — and not relations among neighboring member-states in the region — must be the focal point of the discussion."

Hawatimah declared that the Palestinian resistance will continue to defend its right of struggle against the Zionist entity for the attainment of our Palestinian people's right to self-determination. He said: "Our policy stems from the independent decision of our people, and we will not permit any Arab country to interfere in our affairs to create artificial rifts within the PLO." Hawatimah was thus replying to a question on the coolness of relations with Syria.

Hawatimah discounted the possibility of any agreement among the Lebanese Amal Movement, Syria, and the Zionist entity. He said: "There is no agreement among these parties. However there might be moments when their interests meet. The Amal Movement wants to get rid of the Palestinians because Amal considers them an obstacle to the creation of the Shi'ite canton. This objective is in accord with Israeli designs on southern Lebanon, which includes the peaceful normalization of relations there. But the Lahd militias have not been able to achieve this. For that reason, Israel is happy to help the Amal Movement. As for Syria, it wants to control Lebanon, and Amal is the only reliable ally Syria currently has in Lebanon."

Asked about the participation of the Fatah Revolutionary Council in the Tripoli meeting for the unification of the Palestinian groups, Hawatimah said: "All PLO groups attended the meeting. However, the Fatah Revolutionary Council, which is led by Abu Nidal, is not a member of the PLO or the PNC and has no interest in the restoration of the Palestinian unity. We do not care or bother about whether anyone invited them to come to Tripoli."

Concluding, Hawatimah condemned terrorism and the abduction of hostages and said that the DFLP adheres to the armed struggle against Israeli military occupation.

Receives Foreign Envoys

LD120238 Algiers APS in Arabic 1400 GMT 11 Apr 87

[Text] Algiers, 11 Apr (APS) — DFLP Secretary General Nayif Hawatimah, who is now in Algiers to participate in the current national Palestinian dialogue in preparation for the convocation of the PNC on 20 April, met separately today with the ambassadors of the PRC, Romania, Vietnam, and Yugoslavia.

He sent messages to the leaders of these countries stressing the importance of their participation in the PNC meeting with high-ranking delegations. He added that the Algerian initiative launched by President Chadli Bendjedid was progressing.

For their part, the ambassadors affirmed on behalf of their countries' leaders that the PLO's unity was abolutely vital for its participation in the international conference on the Middle East. They urged the ending of the rifts that only rob the PLO of its role and obstruct the Palestinian people's right to self-determination and independence on the pretext of differences over Palestinian representation in the Arab states, the Middle East, and America.

Army Chief Rejects Abrogation of Amman Accord

JN100842 Kuwait AL-ANBA' in Arabic 7 Apr 87 pp 1, 28

[By Najih Khalil]

[Text] Amman — Brigadier General Na'im al-Khatib, commander of the Palestine Liberation Army's Badr Forces in Jordan has stated that he rejects the abrogation of the Amman agreement and the independent Palestinian representation because this will break up the bonds of unity, blood, and destiny which exist between the Jordanian and Palestinian people. In an interview with *Al-Anba'* he said: I am certain the forthcoming PNC session will support the Amman agreement because no one can accept the separation of the brothers and because there is no other alternative to this accord.

Al-Khatib added that any Palestinian who aspires to a homeland can in no way support the abrogation of the Amman agreement or the disruption of bonds with Jordan. Brig Gen al-Khatib called on all Palestinian factions to attend the PNC session without any preconditions. He said: How can the world respect and appreciate us if we abrogate the Amman agreement before the convocation of the PNC?

The following is the text of the interview:

[Khalil] Preparations are underway to hold the 18th PNC session while Palestinian factions are adopting conflicting stands on the convocation of this PNC session. Some call for the abrogation of the Amman agreement as a condition for their participation in the session. Others call for the abidance by this agreement. A third party even calls for the cancellation of the 17th PNC session and for considering it an illegal session. What is the position of the command of the Army's Badr Forces on these issues?

[Al-Khatib] We support the convocation of the PNC but without any conditions. We have heard and read in the Arab press about the so-called Tripoli agreement that was concluded among some Palestinian factions stipulating several preconditions such as the cancellation of the 17th PNC session, the abrogation of the Amman agreement, and the classification of Arab countries into nationalist and reactionary countries. This is regrettable.

We would like to affirm that we support the convocation of the PNC session but without preconditions by any faction. However, I would like to stress that faction leaders have the right to state their opinion within the PNC session itself.

Everyone knows the Amman agreement was adopted at the 17th PNC session, was signed by the PLO Executive Committee, and was blessed by the majority of the Palestinian organizations, including Fatah's Central Committee. How then can the world respect and appreciate us if we abrogate the Amman agreement before the convocation of the PNC session? Those who have any concepts or ideas about the abrogation of this accord should discuss them within the PNC and not outside it. I would like to emphasize that we are ready to convene the PNC session with or without them.

[Khalil] The general inclination in the Palestinian arena tips in favor of the abrogation of the Amman agreement even before the PNC session. Let us assume this agreement is abrogated, can you think of a political substitute for this agreement that will regulate the relationship between the Jordanian and Palestinian people?

[Al-Khatib] Jordanian-Palestinian unity is historical and immortal. There is a constitutional unity between the West and East banks. Every Palestinian knows this. Palestinian-Jordanian unity or the unity of the two banks does not conflict with the liberation of the entire Palestinian land. I find it strange that calls are made for the abrogation of the Amman agreement. Only those who have something to gain are calling for such an abrogation. All Palestinians have a pan-Arab, unionist outlook and continue to raise the unity slogan, not only union with Jordan but also with all other Arab countries. The Palestinian people are convinced that Israel flourishes on Arab differences. If this is how the Palestinians think, what logical person would agree to separate the brother from his brother or a son from his father?

What is the substitute for the Amman agreement? If they have one let them present it to the Palestinian people so they can decide. Unity between the Jordanian and Palestinian peoples is a unity of blood. I have information which says Jordanian-Palestinian intermarriages have reached 40 percent.

I will speak to you frankly. As a commander of these forces, and I am speaking in my name and on behalf of every member of these forces, we will not allow anyone to break up this unity or the Amman agreement. We will not allow the Amman agreement to be abrogated because this agreement was signed by the Jordanian and Palestinian leadership.

It is true that differences emerged later between the Jordanian and Palestinian sides in light of which Jordan suspended coordination with the PLO command. But why did King Husayn suspend coordination? I believe this was caused by the fact that the Palestinian command failed to implement the Amman agreement in view of Palestinian differences.

[Khalil] What stand will the Badr Forces adopt if the PNC abrogates the Amman agreement?

[Al-Khatib] I am fully convinced that the Palestinian people know very well where their interests lie. The Palestinian people's interest is in Palestinian-Jordanian unity and Jordanian-Arab unity. Any Palestinian who aspires to a homeland cannot support the abrogation of the Amman agreement or the disruption of the bonds of unity with Jordan.

[Khalil] But what if the PNC really abrogates this accord?

[Al-Khatib] During my many meetings with the Palestinians in Jordan whether in the camps or other locations I have become convinced that the Palestinians do not support the abrogation of the agreement or the disruption of unity.

[Khalil] What are you expecting from the 18th PNC session?

[Al-Khatib] The PNC session will be held. It must convene with those who will attend. We are ready for dialogue with any party or resistance faction. These factions have the right to carry out a dialogue at the PNC session but not to impose their conditions outside it or before it convenes. I am fully convinced that the PNC session will be held and that it will succeed because the overwhelming majority of the members are for convening it and for rendering it a success.

[Khalil] What are your expectations of the PNC session on the level of the Palestinian-Jordanian relationship?

[Al-Khatib] We have exceeded the stage of a relationship. Relations exist between the two people. They are immortal relations. Our relations are relations of unity and will remain so.

[Khalil] On the level of the Amman agreement?

[Al-Khatib] The PNC session will support the Amman agreement because the Palestinian command signed the accord only after it studied it from all aspects, in addition to the fact that it was also approved by Fatah's Central Committee.

[Khalil] On the level of the international conference? In your opinion, What resolutions will the PNC adopt on the international conference?

[Al-Khatib] PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat says he supports an international conference. Our demand is that this conference be an effective conference and not a bogus one.

[Khalil] What about Palestinian representation? What resolutions will the 18th PNC session adopt with respect to Palestinian representation? Some call for independent representation. The 17th PNC session adopted resolutions on a unified representation through a confederation with Jordan.

[Al-Khatib] Those who call for an independent representation are the same ones who are setting the abrogation of the Amman agreement as a precondition for the convocation of the PNC. The Amman agreement is clear on this point. It calls for joint Jordanian-Palestinian representation, as the issue is a decisive one for Palestinians and Jordanians. As long as we believe in Palestinian-Jordanian unity, in the unity of the blood bonds between the two people, and in the unity of our objectives and destiny, then there should be a Jordanian-Palestinian delegation. This is if we want to practice what we preach.

PDRY's Al-Dali Holds Talks With Palestinians

EA111507 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic
1230 GMT 10 Apr 87

[Text] Brother Dr 'Abd al-'Aziz al-Dali, member of the Political Bureau and foreign minister, has reiterated the YSP's supportive and firm stand alongside the Palestinian Arab People's fight to return, to enjoy the right to self-determination, and to build their own independent national state on their own soil. He said this during his separate meetings yesterday morning in Algiers with Brothers Nayif Hawatimah, secretary general of the DFLP; George Habash, secretary general of the PFLP; and Sulayman al-Najjab, member of the Political Bureau of the Palestine Communist Party.

The close militant relations between the YSP and the democratic and popular fronts, and the Palestinian Communist Party in the joint struggle for confronting all the conspiracies and threats facing the peoples of our Arab nation and the national liberation movements were discussed during the meetings. The latest developments in the Arab and Palestinian arenas, and the mobilization of efforts to restore the unity of the PLO and convene the Palestine National Council on 20 April were also reviewed.

Brothers Hawatimah, Habash, and Al-Najjab expressed their deep pride in the YSP's supportive and firm stand alongside the Palestinian people for the sake of safeguarding their national unity, which is hostile to imperialism and Zionism, under the leadership of the PLO, the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian Arab people. The meetings were also attended by Brother Qasim Askar Jubran, our country's ambassador to the People's Democratic Republic of Algeria.

Brother Dr 'Abd al-'Aziz al-Dali, member of the Political Bureau and foreign minister, yesterday evening met separately in the Algerian capital with Brother Talat Yaqub, secretary general of the Palestine Liberation Front, and with Brother Khalil al-Wazir [Abu Jihad], member of the Fatah Central Committee and deputy commander in chief of the Palestine revolution forces.

The militant relations binding the Yemeni and Palestine revolutions in the course of the joint struggle against imperialist and Zionist conspiracies were discussed during the two meetings. Efforts to restore PLO unity on national bases hostile to imperialism and Zionism, and the convening of the Palestine National Council Executive [as heard] were also reviewed.

Palestinians Reject Al-Asad Invitation to Damascus

JN121014 Abu Dhabi Domestic Service in Arabic
0930 GMT 12 Apr 87

[Text] In a report from Algiers, the newspaper *Al-Ittihad* says that DFLP Secretary General Nayif Hawatimah, PFLP Secretary General George Habash, and Tal'at Ya'qub, head of a Palestine Liberation Front wing, apologized for not being able to accept Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad's invitation to a meeting in Damascus. This was due to the three Palestinian figures' participation in the comprehensive dialogue sessions in preparation for the PNC meeting.

Polish Premier Arrives in Cairo, Met by Sidqi

NC131058 Cairo MENA in English 1050 GMT 13 Apr 87

[Text] Cairo, April 13 (MENA) — Polish Premier Zbigniew Messner arrived here today for the first-ever visit at that level since the establishment of diplomatic relations between Egypt and Poland sixty years ago.

Premier Dr. 'Atif Sidqi welcomed his Polish opposite number at the airport.

Ethiopian President Mengistu Continues Visit

Talks Begin 10 Apr

NC101010 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0830 GMT 10 Apr 87

[Text] Cairo, 10 Apr (MENA) — A round of private talks was held at the presidential headquarters in Heliopolis this morning between President Husni Mubarak and Ethiopian President Mengistu Haile Mariam, who began his visit to Egypt yesterday.

Official talks between Egypt and Ethiopia began at the same time at delegation level. The Egyptians taking part included Prime Minister Dr 'Atif Sidqi; Dr 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid, deputy prime minister and foreign minister; Dr Butrus Ghali, minister of state for foreign affairs; Safwat al-Sharif, minister of information; Eng Dr Jamal al-Sayyid, minister of state for war production; Eng 'Isam Radi, minister of irrigation; Dr Yusri Mustafa, minister of economy and foreign trade; Zaki Badr, minister of interior; Dr Muhammad al-Razzaz, minister of finance; Dr Usamah al-Baz, first under secretary at the Foreign Ministry and director of the President's Office for Political Affairs; Ambassador Ahmad 'Abd al-Fattah Hajjaj, director of the Foreign Ministry's Africa Department; Dr Mustafa al-Faqiy, the president's secretary for information and follow up; and Ambassador Muhammad Fathi al-Shadhili, Egypt's charge d'affaires in Ethiopia.

Among those taking part for Ethiopia were Lieutenant General Tesfaye Gebri Kidan, member of the Workers' Party of Ethiopia [WPE] Central Committee Politburo; Berhanu Bayeh, WPE Central Committee Politburo member and minister of foreign affairs; Fasika Sidelil, alternate member of the WPE Central Committee Politburo; Tesfaya Dinka, alternate member of the WPE Central Committee Politburo and official in charge of financial and economic affairs at the Prime Ministry; Endale Tesema, WPE Central Committee member and minister of interior; (Mengistu Jimshwa), personal assistant to the secretary general; (Jerma Bshah), WPE Central Committee alternate member and deputy director of the Foreign Relations Department; (Alan Alazar), commissioner of national water resources; [title as received]; (Yelma Tadis), director of the Foreign Ministry's Africa and Middle East Department; (Zimin Kasen), Ethiopia's ambassador in Cairo; (Akano Milkonin), director of the Foreign Ministry's Asia and Australia Department; and (Habt Mariam), deputy minister of state for public security.

Following this morning's round of talks between Egyptian and Ethiopian delegations and the 4-hour private meeting between Presidents Mubarak and Mengistu Haile Mariam, another expanded round lasting 30 minutes was held between President Mubarak and the two countries' delegations.

Following the latter round of discussions, Dr Usamah al-Baz stated that President Mubarak and his Ethiopian guest, President Mengistu Haile Mariam, opened their talks this morning to assess the progress of bilateral cooperation. In this connection, Al-Baz said, the two presidents reached a number of decisions that will bolster this collaboration, increase the volume of trade and cultural exchange, and promote political coordination between the two states in various fields.

Al-Baz added that the two presidents reviewed some issues affecting the situation in the Horn of Africa and the Red Sea Basin. They also examined Ethiopian-Sudanese and Ethiopian-Somali ties, and made considerable progress in those areas.

Al-Baz noted that the talks showed a similarity of views and indicated that opportunities exist for strengthening ties of friendship and cooperation in the Horn of Africa, as well as for overcoming differences. In this regard, Al-Baz affirmed that these matters require both time and effort.

He pointed out that the various sides that were approached in this connection were open to discussion, and he expressed hope that work done in the next few months would bring tangible progress.

Information Minister Safwat al-Sharif stated that the joint round of talks between the Egyptian and Ethiopian delegations, a number of regional political issues, bilateral cooperation in the economics and trade, and the scope of collaboration in industry, culture, and agriculture were studied as well.

He added that the two presidents chaired the joint round of talks once their private meeting was over.

During this session, Al-Sharif added, President Husni Mubarak stressed the importance of the historic ties linking Egypt and Ethiopia, and also referred to the Nile River, which links both countries.

President Mubarak praised his talks with President Mengistu Haile Mariam, describing them as extremely positive and excellent.

Al-Sharif pointed out that President Mubarak had remarked that the joint meeting indeed reflected the strong bonds and the broad view of both countries' common interests, as well as the interests of the African Continent and the countries in the region.

According to Al-Sharif, the two presidents agreed to form a high-level joint committee to follow up and promote bilateral relations in a manner that will serve both nations.

Al-Sharif cited President Mubarak as saying absolutely nothing stands in the way of joint action. He also noted that the agreement on promoting and bolstering bilateral ties was part of the agenda, but talks in this field did not take long, thanks to both sides' desire to maintain and promote relations.

The information minister then pointed out that the talks covered several important issues, but Ethiopian-Sudanese relations were the main focus of attention by both presidents. During the talks the Ethiopian president expressed his eagerness to achieve stability and friendship with Sudan.

The Somali issue, with all its origins and developments, was also raised. Both countries wish to resolve this issue, Al-Sharif added.

Safwat al-Sharif stated that, during the expanded meeting, the Ethiopian president praised the strong relations between Egypt and Ethiopia, noting that his visit comes at a proper time and is an extension of President Mubarak's trips to his country.

President Mengistu added that the visit is a clear indication of both peoples' positive view of bilateral relations, describing it as a real demonstration of the deep-rooted relations between both countries.

Al-Sharif added that the Ethiopian president praised President Mubarak's wisdom and eagerness to strengthen relations between both countries. The president also noted that this desire is not new, but has been generated by continuous efforts on President Mubarak's part to achieve positive results in motivating the peoples of both states to make an effective contribution in the service of peace.

The Ethiopian president also supported President Mubarak's remarks, noting that their views were identical on the need to form a joint committee that can play a significant role in promoting bilateral relations. He also mentioned that their views were identical on other questions as well, and stated that Ethiopia wishes to help resolve regional issues and establish peace and stability with its neighbors.

Mubarak Invited to Ethiopia

NC101437 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1320 GMT 10 Apr 87

[Excerpt] Cairo, 10 Apr (MENA) — Ethiopian President Mengistu Haile Mariam has invited President Muhammad Husni Mubarak to visit Ethiopia for the festivities marking the declaration of the People's Democratic Republic of Ethiopia.

This was announced by Information Minister Safwat al-Sharif, who also said President Mubarak accepted the invitation to join with the government and people of sisterly Ethiopia in celebrating this occasion. [passage omitted]

Mengistu Holds News Conference

NC121318 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1150 GMT 12 Apr 87

[Text] Cairo, 12 Apr (MENA) — Ethiopian President Mengistu Haile Mariam has stated that his talks with President Husni Mubarak were frank and fraternal and sought to determine areas for bilateral cooperation and ways of promoting relations. Mengistu made these remarks during a news conference at the Presidential Palace in Al-Qubbah today. Dr Butrus Ghali, minister of state for foreign affairs, and the head of the delegation accompanying the Ethiopian president were also present.

Asked about Egyptian-Ethiopian relations and their future in light of his talks with President Mubarak, Mengistu said that these relations are long-standing and are characterized by close contacts. Both countries drink from the same river, he said. This visit, he added, is evidence that the strong ties linking our countries will continue. He stressed that a desire to bolster these relations was not lacking in the past, noting efforts to strengthen these ties. He said both countries are located in Africa, are on the shores of the Red Sea, and belong to the Nonaligned Movement. He pointed out that this visit has provided him with the opportunity to acquaint himself with the achievements of the Egyptian people and to exchange views with President Mubarak on increasing collaboration.

Mengistu described his meeting with President Mubarak as exploratory, saying they had acquainted themselves with areas of existing cooperation and opened vistas for the future.

In response to a question on Egypt's mediation efforts concerning Ethiopian-Sudanese relations and whether Ethiopia gives political, economic, or military support to Garang, Mengistu described Ethiopian-Sudanese relations as normal. He explained that they have diplomatic, cultural, and economic relations, share common borders, and are working to resolve the coolness in their ties. If any country wishes to make efforts in this area, we would welcome it, he said. He stressed that Ethiopia has no desire to interfere in Sudan's foreign affairs, that it is committed to and has hopes that Sudan will solve its domestic problems and attain stability and development. He noted that this requires that Ethiopia and Sudan assume a similar attitude. Referring to the problems of Sudanese refugees in Ethiopia, Mengistu said Ethiopia is sheltering them for humanitarian reasons, without interference in Sudan's domestic affairs. He described the situation in Sudan as one of civil war.

Asked about joint projects among the states of the Nile Valley Basin, the Ethiopian leader said he had exchanged views with President Mubarak on the promotion of relations between Egypt and Ethiopia as part of a process of multilateral African collaboration. He added that it behooves African countries to make efforts to implement the Lagos working paper, particularly since economic cooperation has become as important as political cooperation.

Responding to a question regarding the referendum held on the Ethiopian Constitution, the Ethiopian leader said this step is one of many the revolution has taken to restore power and rights to the people.

Joint Communique Issued

NC121448 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1305 GMT 12 Apr 87

[Text] Cairo, 12 Apr (MENA) — Egypt and Ethiopia have highlighted the need for a just and permanent peace in the Middle East, based on the recognition of the Palestinian people's right to self-determination under the leadership of the PLO. They also stressed the importance of holding an international peace conference, with all the parties to the Middle East problem taking part.

The two states called for a quick settlement of the armed conflict between Iraq and Iran, a conflict which runs counter to the interests of their peoples and of regional and international peace and security.

In a joint communique issued during Ethiopian President Mengistu Haile Mariam's visit to Egypt, the two countries called on all African states to support and defend the principles of the OAU, particularly those related to respect for sovereignty, territorial integrity, and nonintervention in the internal affairs of other states.

Egypt and Ethiopia called on the African countries to settle their disputes by peaceful means, so as to consolidate peace, stability, and prosperity on the continent.

The following is the text of the joint communique:

1. Bilateral relations. The Egyptian and Ethiopian presidents affirmed the strong political will of their governments and peoples to strengthen bilateral relations in all fields. They also declared their desire to establish excellent political ties and to develop bilateral cooperation, especially as regards the optimum exploitation of the waters of the Nile. This would benefit their own peoples and others in the region.

The two presidents agreed to step up technical cooperation between their two countries and to exchange expertise, with the aim of helping to implement their respective social and economic development plans.

In this connection, the two presidents stressed the need to strengthen bilateral trade, and noted that the trade protocol signed between the two countries reflects the special importance they attach to buttressing Egyptian-Ethiopian relations in all fields. This is in line with the philosophy and principles of the OAU, and accords with the Lagos plan for closer regional cooperation among African states.

The two presidents decided to form a joint committee to develop bilateral relations in economic matters, trade, culture, education, and exchange of technology. This committee will meet once a year, alternating between the capitals of the two countries.

2. African relations. The two presidents urged the African countries to support and defend the principles of the OAU, particularly those related to respect for sovereignty, territorial integrity, and nonintervention in the internal affairs of other states. They also called on African countries to settle their disputes by peaceful means, so as to consolidate peace, stability, and prosperity on the continent.

The two presidents strongly condemned the criminal acts of repression carried out by the racist regime in Pretoria against the struggling and heroic peoples of South Africa and Namibia and against neighboring countries. They stressed the importance of the implementation of UN Security Council Resolution 435 of 1978, which they consider the only acceptable basis for achieving Namibia's unconditional independence at an early date. They appealed to the international community to give every kind of active support to the liberation movements, to enable them to free their people from the yoke of colonialism and racism imposed by the racist regime in Pretoria.

The two presidents expressed their extreme concern over the situation in Chad. They called for the peaceful settlement of this problem, in such a way as to ensure its independence, sovereignty, and territorial integrity.

The two presidents emphasized their desire for peace and stability in the Horn of Africa on the basis of OAU resolutions concerning the sovereignty of all states in that region.

They also declared that every effort should be made to confront the economic crisis gripping Africa.

3. The Middle East. The two presidents underlined the need for a just and permanent peace in the region, based on recognition of the Palestinian people's right to self-determination under the leadership of the PLO. They expressed their support for the convocation of an international peace conference, with all the parties to the Middle East problem taking part.

The two presidents called for a quick settlement of the armed conflict between Iraq and Iran, which runs counter to the interests of their peoples and the interest of regional and international peace and security.

4. Arab-African cooperation. The two presidents emphasized the importance of this cooperation in the interest of the peoples of Africa and the Arab world. They stressed their determination to strengthen Arab-African solidarity.

5. The international situation. The two presidents declared that there should be total disarmament and international detente. They called for a new world economic order. They also affirmed their loyalty to the principles of nonalignment to ensure peace, security, and prosperity for the peoples of the world.

Mengistu Leaves Cairo 12 Apr

NC121518 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1440 GMT 12 Apr 87

[Excerpts] Cairo, 12 Apr (MENA) — Ethiopian President Mengistu Haile Mariam left Cairo for home this afternoon following a 4-day visit. During his stay in Egypt, the Ethiopian President held important talks with President Husni Mubarak on regional and international topics of common interest. Ways of developing bilateral relations in various fields were also discussed.

The Ethiopian president was given an official sendoff at the Presidential Palace in Heliopolis, where a band played the Ethiopian and Egyptian national anthems. [passage omitted] Afterward, two children presented flowers to Presidents Mengistu and Mubarak, and the two presidents inspected an honor guard.

President Mubarak then accompanied his important guest President Mengistu to Cairo International Airport, and the Ethiopian president left for his country.

Mubarak Inquires About Health of UAE Heir Apparent

NC111010 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1000 GMT 11 Apr 87

[Text] This morning President Husni Mubarak phoned Shaykh Khalifah Ibn Zayid Ibn Sultan Al Nuhayyan, UAE heir apparent and deputy supreme commander of the Armed Forces, to inquire about his health.

Saudi Deputy Information Minister Arrives 4 Apr

NC050455 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1927 GMT 4 Apr 87

[Text] Cairo, 4 Apr (MENA) — Saudi Deputy Minister of Information Dr Shihab Jamjum arrived in Cairo this evening on a visit to Egypt that will last several days. During his stay, Dr Jamjum will meet with officials from the Ministries of Information and Culture to discuss the staging of a Saudi exhibition in Nasr City from 16 June to 6 July. The exhibition will focus on the development that has been achieved in Saudi Arabia.

Draft Memorandum Prepared for Tabah Panel

NC111629 Cairo MENA in English 1610 GMT 11 Apr 87

[Text] Alexandria, Egypt, April 11 (MENA) — The Egyptian Defence Authority and the National Committee on Tabah has prepared the draft of the first Egyptian memorandum which will be put up to the arbitration panel on the disputed Tabah enclave, on May 13.

Egypt and Israel will exchange the defence memoranda at the same day and time, member of the defence authority Dr Mufid Shihab said.

He added that Egypt has a charts annex proving that Tabah is Egyptian. He pointed out that Egypt has used foreign expertise in this respect.

Socialist Labor's Shukri Elected Opposition Leader

NC101418 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1340 GMT 10 Apr 87

[Text] Cairo, 10 Apr (MENA) — The alliance consisting of the Socialist Labor Party, the Socialist Liberal Party, and the Muslim Brotherhood has elected Labor Party Chairman Eng Ibrahim Shukri as opposition leader in the new People's Assembly, in view of the fact that the SLP won the most votes in the recent elections.

This was agreed upon today by Eng Ibrahim Shukri, Councillor Ma'mun al-Hudaybi, who was elected for membership in the new Assembly for the first constituency in the Giza Governorate, and Mustafa Kamil Murad, leader of the Socialist Liberal Party.

Wali Discredits Charges of Rigged Elections

NC130404 Cairo MENA in English 2245 GMT 12 Apr 87

[Text] Cairo, April 11 (MENA) — Yusuf Wali, deputy premier, minister of agriculture and land reclamation, and secretary-general of the ruling National Democratic Party, is quoted, in a newspaper interview here, as discrediting the invalid accusations the opposition is still repeating after the NDP's sweeping election majority win. In the interview, which is carried in tomorrow's *Mayu*, NDP's weekly organ, Dr Wali says these accusations are lacking in fairness and are doing injustice to the bodies which supervised over the elections process with full partiality [as received] and neutrality.

Dr Wali, while pointing out that next October's presidential elections are among NDP's tasks, says the NDP appreciates the common stand of all the Egyptian parties taken in rallying behind the nomination of President Husni Mubarak for a second term in office in esteem of his wise leadership of the national action's march in one of the most difficult periods.

Elections Seen as 'Victory' for Moderate Center

NC100600 Cairo MENA in English 2210 GMT 9 Apr 87

[Text] Cairo, April 9 (MENA) — *"Al-Ahram"* newspaper said that the election to the People's Assembly has been a victory for the moderate centre. In its editorial in its tomorrow's issue, the paper affirmed that the elections have been free and clean. The text of the editorial follows:

It is regrettable that some people should twist the facts only to justify their failure in the elections. They claim that the elections were forged, while all neutral observers in all the world news agencies were unanimous that this election was the cleanest ever held in Egypt.

It is really regrettable that parts of the opposition alleged that the government had forged the elections in the interest of the National Democratic Party, and that it employed all forms of violence and intimidation for this purpose. At the same time, the Egyptian people saw for themselves how the government conducted the electin procedure in full neutrality.

It is ironic that those have been trying for weeks to inflame the people before the election have been abandoned by the people in the elections.

The Egyptian people have expressed their confidence in the centrist trend of moderation, represented by the National Democratic Party under the leadership of President Husni Mubarak.

USSR's Demichev Concludes Visit to Baghdad

Meets With Tariq 'Aziz

JN101324 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 1200 GMT 10 Apr 87

[Text] Tariq 'Aziz, deputy prime minister and foreign minister, met in Baghdad today with Petr Demichev, CPSU Central Committee Politburo candidate member and first deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

They reviewed the advanced relations of friendship and cooperation between Iraq and the Soviet Union and the wide scope of these relations. 'Aziz and Demichev also discussed the situation in the region, developments in the Iraq-Iran war, and the efforts of the Arab League and the Security Council to end the war on the basis of the resolutions adopted by the two bodies. They also discussed the international situation, particularly disarmament and the need to reduce international tension.

The Soviet side positively appraised the Iraqi stand that aims to bring about a just and honorable peace in accordance with international law.

The Iraqi side praised the Soviet Union's active and constructive initiatives to reduce international tension and bring about disarmament.

The meeting was attended by the two under secretaries at the Foreign Ministry, the chief of the international organizations and conferences department at the Foreign Ministry, and the Soviet ambassador in Baghdad.

Says Israel Aiding Iran

JN110737 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0655 GMT 11 Apr 87

[Text] Baghdad, 11 Apr (INA) -- Petr Demichev, first deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, has said that Israel gives aid to Iran to help it continue the war and maintain its superiority over the Arab nation. In a statement to *Al-Thawrah* published today, Demichev said Israel supplies Iran with arms to turn Iraq's attention from fighting against it, that is, Israel.

Demichev expressed his regret because Iran refuses to respond to peaceful solutions and because the Iranian rulers insist on war and on not responding to the Iranian people's interests, to regional interests, and to world peace in general.

The first deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium touched on Iraqi-Soviet relations and described them as good. He also called the treaty of friendship and cooperation between the two sides the right basis for developing friendship.

Demichev said the summit meeting in Moscow in 1985 between President Saddam Husayn and Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, played an important role in giving new momentum to the march of bilateral cooperation.

Departs 10 Apr

JN101246 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1230 GMT 10 Apr 87

[Text] Baghdad, 10 Apr (INA) -- Petr Demichev, first deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and CPSU Central Committee Politburo candidate member, and the delegation accompanying him left Baghdad today following a 3-day official visit to Iraq.

In a statement to INA, the Soviet official said the results of his meetings with Iraqi officials will play an important role in developing the relations of friendship and cooperation between the two countries in various fields, particularly the political and economic spheres.

Demichev said during his talks emphasis was placed on the need to bring about a speedy, urgent end to the Iraq- Iranwar. He expressed his admiration and respect for the Iraqi people who are building the country and also fighting.

The Soviet official was accorded an official sendoff. He was seen off by Taha Muhyi al-Din Ma'ruf, RCC member and vice president; ministers; the chairman of the Union of Iraqi-Soviet Friendship Societies; the under secretaries of the Foreign and Trade Ministries; the Soviet ambassador in Baghdad; and the Soviet Embassy staff in Baghdad.

Military Victories for 9-12 Apr Reported

Communique No 2,636

JN101711 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 1606 GMT 10 Apr 87

[Communique No 2,636 issued by the Armed Forces General Command on 10 April 1987]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. Always and everywhere, regardless of what the criminal enemy does and whatever course he takes, death is the fate of the enemy's scoundrels and defeat is the result of the enemy's actions in the face of the unique steadfastness of our Armed Forces, the shield of Iraq, and the impregnable bastion of freedom. The following is a roundup of activities for last night and today:

1. Last night the enemy attempted to throw in several groups of his scoundrels to attack the front of the heroic Muhammad al-Qasim Forces in the III Army Corps sector. Our brave men engaged the enemy with various types of weapons and, with the help of God and the courage for which they are known, succeeded in foiling all such attempts, shattering the enemy forces and compelling their remnants to retreat.

With the mighty support of our heroic Air Force, the brave helicopter pilots, and the valiant artillery and armored forces, some of our formations continued their advance, purging new territory and sending large numbers of the enemy forces to certain death. Very large numbers of the enemy were wounded, and scores of enemy tanks and hundreds of enemy vehicles, personnel carriers, and engineering equipment were destroyed.

Our forces are exercising full control over the situation in the operations sector east of Al-Basrah. All enemy attempts are collapsing in the face of the punishing blows of our valiant forces.

2. Last night and today the aircraft of our mighty Air Force launched devastating air raids on enemy positions and troop concentrations, inflicting heavy losses on the enemy in 62 combat missions. Our heroic pilots returned safely and triumphantly to base with their aircraft protected by God.

3. Our courageous soldiers of the heroic VII Army Corps provided strong support to our ground forces opposite the III Army Corps in repulsing the aggressors through heavy and continuous artillery, armor, and mortar fire, thus making a good contribution to the battle of honor and dignity of their comrades-in-arms and theideology in the III Army Corps. In their heroic activities in the VII Army Corps sector they inflicted the following losses on the enemy: the destruction of four ammunition dumps, five infantry positions, one vehicle, one machine gun, and the damaging of a Poclain excavator.

4. The valiant helicopter pilots inflicted very heavy losses in men and materiel on the enemy through punishing blows to enemy troop concentrations and supply lines, providing capable support for our valiant ground forces in 85 combat missions, after which they returned safely to the homeland, protected by God.

5. At 1035 [0635 GMT on 9 April] two enemy helicopters attempted to violate our airspace in the III Army Corps sector east of Al-Basrah. Our ground defenses downed one of the two helicopters, a Cobra. At the same time the enemy tried to throw two drones into the battle. They were downed by our ground defenses.

At 1750 two enemy F-4 aircraft attempted to violate our airspace in the same sector. They were intercepted with the same courage and determination by the men of our ground defenses who shot one of them down, while the other F-4 fled. May God bless the loyal men of our ground defenses in the heroic III Army Corps sector.

6. Five enemy personnel were killed, and one shovel [preceding word in English], one vehicle, four enemy positions, and a number of ammunition dumps were destroyed in the I Army Corps northern sector.

7. The criminal enemy, using long-range artillery, shelled Al-'Uzayr. The enemy bombardment damaged civilian property and residential houses.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 10 April 1987.

Qutaybah Forces Foil Attacks

JN101832 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic
1746 GMT 10 Apr 87

[Iraqi military spokesman's statement dated 10 April 1987]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. Our men are the men of Iraq in every situation. They are loyal to the soil of the homeland and they are capable of destroying all those who think of impinging upon Iraq's sovereignty and security.

The 19th Division, the valiant Qutaybah Forces commanded by Brigadier General Tahir 'Abd al-Rashid, in the enthusiasm and steadfastness of its men bears all the honorable sentiments that fill the hearts of the new Iraqi, sentiments inspired by his shining history.

The scoundrel Khomeyniites have on several occasions during the Great Harvest operation tried to penetrate the solid edifice built by the men with determination and with their bodies and their fire. However, all such attempts failed and rebounded against the treacherous enemy. The enemy reaped only humiliation and defeat.

The Qutaybah Forces remain a loyal guardian of Iraq and the city of cities, Basra, and loyal to the values in which our valiant Armed Forces believe.

At 2145 [1745 GMT] on 9 April, the treacherous enemy tried its bad luck once again with the Qutaybah Forces, attacking their positions. The enemy was intercepted by our brave men with various types of weapons. Our brave men pursued the enemy from one position to another, trampling over the enemy and leaving only a few that fled.

At 0710 today the enemy repeated its doomed attempt, throwing large numbers of his scoundrels on the positions of that valiant division. Fighting raged and the enemy was able to gain only a foothold in the position of one company, but the proud men did not allow the enemy to enjoy such a gain for more than a few minutes, for they attacked the enemy like fierce lions until they expelled him, leaving the rotten bodies of the enemy scoundrels littering the land facing them.

At 0950 today the enemy tried once again to approach the positions of that valiant division but faced the same bleak fate that awaited him, a raging fire that burns the enemy.

At 1150 today the enemy repeated the attempt, throwing in greater numbers of troops, imagining that by maintaining the tempo and by throwing in a large number of his scoundrels he could harm the Qutaybah Forces. One again, the men were waiting for the enemy: They foiled his attempt and wiped out his forces and pursued the enemy outside their positions to liberate new territory where the enemy was positioned prior to the attack. Thus, enemy attempts rebounded against the enemy. The bodies of the enemy scoundrels litter the ground while the enemy was unable to gain one single foothold.

That is the way the men of the Qutaybah Forces fight -- commanders, officers, and men. That is how all the men of Iraq fight. Doomed are the criminal scoundrels, the agents of Zionism, the suspect rulers of Iran. Blessed are the Qutaybah Forces --commanders, officers, and men -- for by God they deserve to be honored. Praise be to God for his victory at all times.

'Large Maritime Target' Hit

JN101836 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 1818 GMT 10 Apr 87

[Iraqi military spokesman's statement dated 10 April 1987]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. On the road of totally destroying all the enemy's economic resources, and in order to deprive him of the oil resources which he uses to prolong the war, aircraft of our heroic Air Force at 1730 [1330 GMT] today launched a successful raid on a large maritime target off the Iranian coast, scoring an accurate and effective hit.

Our aircraft returned safely to base, praise be to God.

[Dated] 10 April 1987.

'Epic-Like Battles' Won

JN110852 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0730 GMT 11 Apr 87

[Text] Baghdad, 11 Apr (INA) -- Iraqi military field commanders have affirmed that the Iraqi Armed Forces were able, after waging fierce epic-like battles, to destroy the Iranian enemy forces and to foil their aggressive plans in the II Army Corps southern sector and in the II Army Corps central sector. Staff Lieutenant General Shawkat Ahmad 'Ata, commander of the II Army Corps, said his forces buried the enemy attempt and expelled its desperate remnants from the foothold they gained at the beginning of their offensive on the night of 8 April.

In a statement to the military newspaper *Al-Qadisiyah* published today, the Iraqi commander stressed that the fortified II Army Corps forces, which were watching enemy movements, confronted the aggressors bravely and strongly, turning the battlefield into a great fire, burning up the Iranian regime forces, and tearing them into pieces all over the battlefield. The Iraqi II Army Corps commander described the past 2 days' battles as very furious and epic-like, in which the II Army Corps soldiers fought bravely and with high morale.

Lt Gen 'Ata said: Although the Iranian enemy gained a foothold in some forward positions, it could not exploit these positions to promote its plans to control positions which would allow its forces to impose control over the area. He continued: The fruitful cooperation among all fighters and the firepower which cordoned off the area of operation and which cut off enemy supply lines and outlets resulted in the destruction of the bulk of enemy units, in the capture of a great number of its troops, and, consequently, in its expulsion from the entire area.

Staff Brigadier General Tariq Muhammad 'Ali, commander of the Muslim ibn 'Aqil Forces in the II Army Corps sector, said the 'Abdallah Formation in these forces knew in advance about the enemy movements. He added this formation defeated and foiled the aggression when the Iranian enemy forces began their offensive on the forward positions. The field commander affirmed that the forward positions fighters remained steadfast in their positions despite the enemy reinforcements which were supported by artillery and tanks. The commander said the Iranian enemy continued its offensive on a large scale and on two major axes. He added that these two axes were discovered despite the methods of deception which the enemy used by sending other groups to secondary axes.

Brig Gen 'Ali noted that the enemy's objective was to find a gap in the Muslim ibn 'Aqil Forces defenses and to control some areas where the Iraqi forces were stationed, imposing absolute control over the Qasr-e Shirin basin. He said: After fierce fighting, including hand-to-hand fighting, the enemy was able to gain a foothold in the position of a company affiliated with the 'Abdallah Formation. He added: However, the counterattack force yesterday morning regained all positions, despite the enemy reinforcements which were supported by strong artillery shelling and despite the great efforts they exerted to keep this foothold.

Staff Major General Ibrahim Isma'il Muhammad, commander of the Al-Muthanna Forces, stressed in a statement to *Al-Qadisiyah* that his forces smashed the new Iranian offensive against the Al-Muthanna Forces in the III Army Corps sector in southern Iraq. He said the Iranian enemy sustained heavy human and physical losses as a result of its new reckless adventure against Iraqi territory. He also stressed the Al-Muthanna Forces are on full alert to bury and defeat any Iranian aggression which the Iranian rulers think of embarking upon in the future.

Communique No 2,637

JN111407 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 1255 GMT 11 Apr 87

[Communique No 2,637 issued by the Armed Forces General Command on 11 April 1987]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. O great Iraqi people, O sons of our glorious Arab nation, O brave men in our valiant Armed Forces' ground, sea, and air corps: After the Great Harvest battles have relatively abated, and instead of comprehending its bitter lessons which are full of examples and meanings which revealed to those far and near that Iraq's territory and its cherished Basra are impregnable to the invaders, the Zionist Iranian enemy continued to plunge deeply into the mud of defeat.

Therefore, it kindled fighting and aggression once again against the III Army Corps front. During the past week and this week, the enemy attacked the front of the 8th, 19th, and 5th Divisions. By the end of last week it attacked the front of the II Army Corps' 21st Division. As is customary for the enemy, which detests life and humanity, it did not time its offensive only to take place in the spring, but also timed it with the beginning of our great people's celebration of April's national days. Through these attacks, the enemy hoped to spoil our proud people's celebration of the April national anniversary and its great immortal meanings, unaware of the fact that April is the friend of the Iraqis and the symbol of their happiness and development.

Our heroic forces confronted the enemy's attacks on the fronts of the above-mentioned divisions with great valor and destroyed all its sinister, hostile attempts. The enemy did not achieve anything which could make up for its abject defeat on the fronts of the 19th, 21st, and 8th Divisions. The situation was completely settled in our favor.

As for the front of the 5th Division, despite our forces' valiant confrontation and the fierceness of the battle which had its ups and downs as indicated by the General Command in previous communiques, the enemy managed to gain a foothold on the front of this division. It beat the drum and went too far in its recklessness, as if it had scored a great victory with the aim of absorbing the Iranian peoples' indignation with their failed regime. It did so before ascertaining whether our forces had used up their reserves in the counteroffensive. However, Almighty God has disappointed the enemy and insisted on further exposing its scandal at the hands of brave men of a special type, men who believed in God, so He increased their guidance. These men were at the head of the lovers of glory and virtue in defense of great Iraq. They are the men of the difficult tasks, the heroes of the presidential guards who, once they fight, can only turn the enemy into a motionless corpse. These men never know retreat in the battlefield.

Thus, they acted as you have always known them to act, O brave Iraqis. They mounted their bold assault on the charlatan's scoundrels to teach them the lessons they deserve and to tell them in your name and the name of the valiant Armed Forces that they would rather die than allow the enemy to achieve its ambitions, and to tell the invaders who is stronger in the arena -- the charlatan's guards or the people's guards from the heroic Al-Faris Forces. They have proved, as usual, that they are stronger in the battlefields because they are right and because God is with them. They achieved what pleases you and dealt a heavy blow to the enemy. They wiped out the enemy troop concentrations, turning them into cursed rotten corpses, taking others prisoner, and forcing the rest to flee. Your land remained chaste and pure, O glorious Iraqis, and April continued to wear the garment of might and rejoice.

Praised be God for His decisive support. Mercy to our righteous martyrs. Disgrace and ignominy to the enemies of Iraq and the Arab nation. God is great, and accursed be the lowly.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 11 April 1987

Communique No 2,638

JN111712 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic
1608 GMT 11 Apr 87

[Communique No 2,638 issued by the Armed Forces General Command on 11 April 1987]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. The people's Armed Forces are indebted to leader President Saddam Husayn, the founder of their doctrine and the builder of their units, for their victories. They are also indebted to the glorious people with whom they are affiliated. These forces defend the Iraqi people's honor and land, and will remain a strong wall in the face of the enemies and a vanguard of the pan-Arab struggle in order to protect the homeland and its security and to safeguard the revolution and its achievements. The following are the overall activities for last night and today:

1. Our gigantic Air Force will continue to play the greater role in any victory by our victorious Armed Forces. Our brave Air Force planes carried out 106 combat missions today, destroying hundreds of enemy positions, attacking great numbers of its scoundrels, destroying large quantities of its weapons and equipments, and extending magnificent and massive support to the heroic Al-Faris Forces which were liberating the land from the enemies. Our Air Force planes also dealt a destructive blow to the oil installations on Farsi Island at 1540 [1140 GMT] today, starting fires and leaving clouds of smoke over them. At 1340, our brave Air Force planes dealt a blow to the Hoseyniyeh railroad station used for military transporation purposes, destroying their targets. After carrying out all these missions, the brave hawks of the air returned safely and victoriously to the homeland. One of our planes fell over the battle area. We hold the Iranian side responsible for the safety of the pilot.

2. The brave Army helicopter gunships continued their devastating raids on enemy positions and their troop concentrations, weapons, and equipment, inflicting heavy losses on them in 140 combat missions. The helicopter knights returned safely and victoriously, protected by God. Blessed be the brave men who had their share in destroying the enemies in this immortal battle, playing their effective role in the battle of honor and dignity.

3. Our forces in the VII Army Corps sector extended effective support with artillery, armored vehicles, and mortars to our heroic forces in the operations sector east of Al-Basrah. They also achieved the following on this front: They destroyed six positions, blew up two ammunition dumps, destroyed one vehicle, and started fires on the enemy side.

4. Eighteen enemy personnel were killed and two vehicles and several ammunition dumps were destroying in the I Army Corps northern sector.

5. At 1306 yesterday, one enemy Phantom-4 plane tried to penetrate our international border in the operations sector east of Al-Basrah. Our ground defense confronted it and shot in down. It was seen failing in flames opposite our forward positions.

6. Three enemy boats tried to approach the Al-'Amiq Port, but our brave Navy confronted them and forced them to flee.

7. Two enemy Phantom planes tried to penetrate our international border, the first at 0803 and the second at 0905 today. Our ground defenses in the III Army Corps sector confronted them and managed to shoot them down. Blessed be the brave men of our ground defenses. God be praised for granting us victory.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 11 April 1987

Defense Minister Cables Saddam

JN111550 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic
1330 GMT 11 Apr 87

[Cable from General 'Adnan Khayrallah, Iraqi deputy commander in chief of the Armed Forces and defense minister, to President Saddam Husayn -- date, place not given]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. We shall come to them with such hosts as they will never meet: We shall expel them from there in disgrace. [Koranic verse]

To Staff Marshal President Saddam Husayn, commander in chief of the Armed Forces, God protect and bless him, from General 'Adnan Khayrallah, deputy commander in chief of the Armed Forces and defense minister. Mr President, it is another immortal day in the brilliant history of our beloved country, created by our people and Armed Forces with God's help and under your wise leadership, which is overflowing with wisdom, courage, and loyalty to this homeland and its people. It is an immortal day in the chapters of the glorious Al-Qadisiyah in which man's efforts give fruit, and the achievements of the revolution you have led portray these magnificent achievements in building and protecting the country.

Iraq's history today has witnessed a decisive turning point toward the final victory over the enemies of the homeland and the nation, over the sectarian clique ruling in Iran which is instructed by Zionism. Today's achievements clearly confirm that noble, deep-rooted nations under the gigantic, historic leadership are always capable of creating miracles and removing all obstacles set up by the enemies of nations. Under your leadership and thanks to your wisdom, courage, and loyalty, our people have scored great achievements. Our people today are enjoying victory over their enemies. To enjoy a peaceful, quiet life of prosperity, freedom, and peace has become attainable and a reality. It is God's wish that we should celebrate a great, glorious victory over our Arab nation's enemies in a period that lies between the anniversary of the ruling party, the Ba'th Party, and your blessed birthday, to make this entire month a month of victories and jubilation, the month in which heroism was born and embodied its plentiful sacrifice in protecting the land and demonstrating virtues and righteousness.

Mr President, with a heart filled with belief in God and in his victory and with affection for and loyalty to your esteemed person and our great people, it honors me to bring you news of our valiant Armed Forces' victory over our covetous enemies. After your valiant Armed Forces destroyed the slogan of the infamous year of decisiveness in the battles of the Great Day and the Great Harvest, the backward, ignorant enemy tried to lessen the impact of defeat, to chase mirages, save its ugly face, and justify the massive and grave losses in these battles which touched hundreds of thousands of scoundrels in addition to destroying most of its equipment and weapons. This enemy threw in the remnants of its herds through deception and terrorism in an abortive attempt to penetrate the solid, proud barrier built by the men following your sound instructions with their unparalleled, rare determination and courage, with chests full of belief in God and principles, and with the heavy fire which has been relentlessly routing the remnants of the aggressors since the end of the Great Harvest battles until today.

Although it placed all its country's potential in this narrow strip of land, the enemy could not gain a foothold except on a narrow front. But the men of Iraq, scornful of injustice, protectors of Basra, the city of cities, guards of the eastern flank of the Arab nation, and defenders of Iraq, did not allow the enemy to achieve this gain.

Thus, at 1730 [1330 GMT] today, Iraq's victorious forces from the brave Al-Faris Forces, under the command of Staff General Husayn Rashid, advanced with marvelous support and in coordination with our victorious forces in the brave III Army Corps and the heroic VII Army Corps forces as well as with the support of our gigantic Air Force, which dealt painful blows, and of the brave Army helicopter gunships and our heroic artillery. The columns of infantry, armored vehicles, and mechanized infantry, with the help of the floodlights on no-man's-land, advanced toward their specific targets, pouring their destructive fire on the enemy positions, either killing or wounding tens of thousands of its scoundrels and capturing great numbers of enemy soldiers until the battlefield was littered with the enemy bodies both in the battle area and on enemy territory. It was an eloquent lesson for the scoundrel Khomeyniites and a source of great pride for the glorious Iraqis that will always be remembered.

The blessed birthday [of Saddam Husayn] battle which your soldiers waged today has settled the war on which the Iranian regime insists, both on the strategic and operational levels, in favor of glorious Iraq.

Mr President: Our confidence in God is great, and we firmly believe that the people whose land was the cradle of civilizations and who live in comfort under your leadership will achieve victory and that their enemies will be disappointed. I extend heartfelt congratulations to you, O great leader, in my name and on behalf of all my colleagues in the Armed Forces General Command who followed the battles minute by minute, as well as on behalf of all the field commanders, officers, and soldiers. We vow that we will remain loyal to the nation's ideals and history and will continue to be loyal guards to protect the land, to struggle for the sake of the people and their goals, and to defend goodness and virtue in order to gain God's blessings and to deserve your confidence, O great hero. We seek support only from God. We take pride in living in your age, serving under your banner, being enlightened by your thought, and working and fighting by your guidance. The results of heroism are goodness, pride, reassurance, happiness, and security for the people.

Finally, I beseech Almighty God to preserve you as a treasure of this nation, a brandished sword in the face of its enemies, and a unique leader to lead the masses to freedom and peace. God preserve you.

[Signed] Staff General 'Adnan Khayrallah, deputy commander in chief of the Armed Forces and defense minister, 11 April 1987

Defense Official on Battles

JN111504 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 1400 GMT 11 Apr 87

[Telephone statement by 'Abd al-Jabbar Muhsin, director of the Political Guidance Department at the Defense Ministry, on 11 April -- recorded]

[Text] The enemy has made several attempts to approach our defensive positions in the III Army Corps sector and to attack several divisions. However, it did not make any considerable gains. On the contrary, thousands of its personnel were killed as a result of the great efforts of our Air Force, our brave artillery, the men of the armored corps, the infantrymen, and the mechanized infantrymen. Every time the enemy attempted to approach our positions it was defeated and repulsed. As a result of these battles, the enemy obtained footholds in some areas in the 5th Division sector of the heroic Muhammad al-Qasim Forces. The enemy believed that with this gain it could develop its next combat objective and penetrate the impregnable Iraqi defenses.

The enemy made several attempts to expand the foothold it gained in this sector. However, it suffered bitter defeat due to the steadfastness of our valiant forces. Moreover, the brave Iraqi men insisted on depriving the enemy of this gain and stressed that they were determined to crush the enemy forces and inflict further losses on it, with the objective of destroying the enemy war machine and making the enemy lose hope in penetrating the impregnable Iraqi wall around the city of Basra near Iraq's eastern border.

Thus, the Al-Faris Forces, the Presidential Guards Forces, the men of difficult missions, who have the confidence of the people, the leader, and the Armed Forces, today at 0530 [0130 GMT] advanced with the armored, infantry, and mechanized infantry columns. This operation was preceded by concentrated artillery shelling and a large-scale attack by our Air Force and the daring Army helicopter gunships. The enemy sustained thousands of dead, not only in front of our positions, but also deep in Iranian territory. Our forces advanced with a courage and determination unprecedented in this war or in the history of all modern wars. I can say that in record time our forces destroyed the enemy forces, annihilated thousands of its scoundrels, wounded other thousands, and captured thousands more. Our forces purged all the footholds the enemy gained.

Thus, the situation has been settled in favor of our valiant forces. The Khomeyniites reaped only defeat and humiliation as a result of their insistence on war and on the crimes they have committed against our people. I can stress that this battle has settled the situation once and for all on the strategic and tactical levels in favor of triumphant Iraq, that the war has ended in Iraq's favor, and that all the Khomeyniites' attempts will be defeated. If they insist on putting the remnants of their troops, which are very few, into battle, God be praised, the Iraqi men will annihilate them.

From this position, I congratulate President Saddam Husayn, may God protect him. I also extend heartfelt congratulations to the Al-Faris Forces -- commanders, officers, and other ranks. I ask Almighty God to continue granting us the grace of victory under the banners of our beloved leader. Success comes only from God.

Communique No 2,639

JN121658 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic
1600 GMT 12 Apr 87

[Communique No 2,639 issued by the Armed Forces General Command on 12 April 1987]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. With the courage of those who have faith in God and the homeland, our victorious Armed Forces are continuing their heroic activities, inflicting further losses on the enemy, destroying more of its equipment and weapons, and affirming the collapse of the Zionist, anti- Arab, racist enemies as a result of the destructive strikes carried out by the brave Iraqi soldiers.

The following are the overall activities for last night and today:

1. The brave soldiers of the III Army Corps continued their combat activities and achieved the following as a result of their intensified strikes on enemy positions: Destroying 15 various vehicles, 2 of them carrying ammunition, and damaging 4 others; destroying 1 armored personnel carrier and damaging another; destroying 5 enemy troop concentrations; destroying 1 106-mm gun and killing those manning it; destroying 11 infantry positions; destroying 1 bulldozer and 1 crane; and blowing up a number of ammunition dumps.

2. Our brave hawks are continuing their daring attacks against the aggressors with determination and faith, dropping the bombs of right on the enemies to crush their heads. Today they carried out 32 combat missions, destroying more enemy scoundrels, equipment, and positions. Our true hawks carried out a new raid on a very large maritime target near the Iranian coast at 1125 [0725 GMT] today, scoring an accurate and effective blow. After carrying out their duties, our hawks returned safely to base with God's care.

3. At 0035 today, [0235 GMT on 11 April] the enemy sent four boats in a desperate attempt to approach Al-'Amiq Port. The brave men of the port's guard force and our brave Navy confronted them and sank two boats along with their scoundrel occupants while two others fled. Blessed be the men of the Al-'Amiq Port force and our heroic, brave Navy -- the loyal guard of our territorial waters.

4. The brave men of the VII Army Corps are showing their capability and strength by destroying the enemy through their heroic steadfastness and courageous activities. Last night and today they continued to pour their destructive fires on enemy positions, troop concentrations, mortar positions, and engineering works, inflicting new losses in addition to the following: Destroying one SPG-9 gun; destroying one single-barrel machine gun; destroying six infantry positions and killing or wounding their occupants; burning and destroying three vehicles; blowing up a number of ammunition dumps; and starting fires on the enemy side.

5. Killing 12 persons, destroying 8 infantry positions, destroying 6 vehicles, and blowing up 1 ammunition dump in the I Army Corps northern sector. [sentence as heard]

6. The enemy tried to send a force of its scoundrels estimated at one infantry company, supported by artillery and tanks, against our forward positions in the II Army Corps central sector. Our brave units confronted them and wiped out most of the attacking force. The rest fled.

7. At 1320 today an enemy Phantom tried to penetrate our international border in the III Army Corps operation sector. Our

ground defenses confronted it and shot it down. It was seen crashing in flames opposite our brave units of the heroic Al-Muthanna Forces. Blessed be the men of our ground defenses in the heroic III Army Corps operation sector.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 12 April 1987

Oil Tanker Damaged

JN121301 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 1200 GMT 12 Apr 87

[Text] Ship rescue sources in the Arab Gulf have affirmed that Iraqi planes attacked an oil tanker flying a Cypriot flag and named *Lady Sky* and damaged it while on its way to Khark Island to load crude oil. They said the tanker, which weighs 140,000 tons, is owned by the Maltese shipping company (Kabal), adding that Iraqi planes destroyed the tanker's engine room and that attempts are under way to save it and tow it to Larak Island. The captain of the tanker said the engine room was full of smoke. The sources also said the attack occured 200 km south of Khark Island.

A military spokesman today said our planes launched a new raid on a large maritime target near the Iranian coast, scoring an accurate and effective hit.

Saddam Husayn Addresses Industrial Sector 31 Mar

JN100953 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0545 GMT 10 Apr 87

[Text] Baghdad, 10 Apr (INA) -- President Saddam Husayn has said: We want to achieve security for the individual and we do not want anyone to damage or change the house in which we are sitting; by this I mean outside aggression.

His excellency was speaking to the industrial sector's leadership in Baghdad on 31 March. He added: We want the facts of life with which we deal every day to create happiness for us as a great people, and for satisfaction to be effected inside the individual so he will feel he is a good citizen. At the same time, he added, we want a sound atmosphere for the Iraqi individual so he will react with the new factors and become a vital part of the modern development state.

President Saddam Husayn warned those who do not benefit from the war's unintentional or accidental results. He said: War has taught us to respect time in a better way, organize our potentials in a better way, promote our capabilities so they will be very effective under war circumstances, and utilize our minds to the maximum with the aim of serving our people, country, andnation. The president asserted: By doing so, we will establish work traditions whose major momentum will continue tens of years after the war ends and whose positive effects may remain for hundreds of years. He explained that the martyrs in suchcases have not died in defense of the homeland in the abstract sense of the word, but that their blood will have a share in all that is positive in production, sacrifices, and creation for thousands of years. He added: According to this way of understanding and behavior in wartime, we will protect our homeland and also honor the martyrs' blood.

The president said: Our current assessment of the progress of work in the industrial sector is positive because this sector has scored a noticeable development and we await still further development. Despite the fact that the period between the beginning of the activity and the results we are discussing is no more than a month, we ourselves felt that the removal of the administrative burdens in the ministries was necessary. He added: It has been proven that the Iraqi individual has guaranteed potentialities and that the administrative mentality is an economic state which is full of life. In other words, an investment cannot be successful without an administrative mentality which is higher than the level of all components and elements of production. It has also been proven that the socialist sector can produce results larger than those produced by the private sector when it is given the same freedom given to the private sector, and when it is not isolated from life.

President Saddam Husayn said: Our national conscience is satisfied as far as two aspects are concerned: First, we have foiled the invasion of our country and prevented the aggression from destroying our country; and, second, we utilized the accidental results of the war and turned these results into an additional potential. If it had not been for the war, this additional potential would not have become part of our traditions, pushing us forward in terms of quality and total momentum. He added: This is the spirit I am zealous to spread among the ranks of the people and also to exploit, because under the war circumstances I want to establish firm traditions even by benefitting from the accidental results of war.

King Husayn Comments on Conference, PLO, Syria

JN121046 Kuwait AL-QABAS in Arabic
8 Apr 87 pp 1, 19

[Najib Frayji dispatch from Paris]

[Excerpt] King Husayn of Jordan has declared that all the Arab states believe the international conference on Middle East peace must be convened, and that such a gathering is the only way to resolve the Arab-Israeli conflict. In a statement at the end of his visit to Belgium following the talks he held yesterday with Belgian Government officials, he said it is in the interest of all the Arab states and the occupied Arab territories to maintain the tempo of the peace process by holding an international conference. King Husayn thanked the Belgian Government, currently serving as EC chairman, for its latest initiative in which the EC supports the idea of an international conference. The king said a Palestinian role in the conference is a necessity, and that all the parties taking part in the search for a settlement of the Middle East conflict must respect international resolutions. He said the Palestinians must comply with Resolution 242, renounce violence, and go to the international conference to discuss their problems.

In answer to a question from *Al-Qabas* on whether he expects to meet with PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat, King Husayn said such a meeting is not currently under discussion. King Husayn said that prior to his European tour he met with Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad. In response to a question from *Al-Qabas* on whether President al-Asad asked him to mediate between Syria and the EC in an attempt to lift the Community's sanctions on Damascus, which followed the attempt to blow up an Israeli airliner in London, King Husayn said he hoped Syria's relations with European countries would improve. The king said he will make every effort to resolve differences between Britain and Syria.

In answer to another question from *Al-Qabas*, King Husayn said his visit to Washington depends on the results of the meetings which Jordanian Prime Minister Zayd al-Rifa'i and Foreign Minister Tahir al-Masri have with American officials on the U.S. Administration's stand on the Middle East. He said his trip to the United States is a matter of time and he hopes the U.S. stand will develop. King Husayn voiced his hope that the international conference will be held as soon as possible. He asserted that the Arab states share his view on the need to convene the international conference quickly. He said the Soviet position is very positive, while the American one is different.

The Jordanian monarch expressed hope that Israel will participate in the attempt to resolve the Arab-Israeli conflict. He added: The Palestinians must participate in the international conference to help find solutions to their problems. He maintained that Palestinian participation in the conference is an Arab affair. King Husayn emphasized that the Palestinians should be present at the conference and urged that they be invited. He said he is confident they will not hesitate to go.

Asked about European aid for the occupied Arab territories and the Jordanian development plan for those areas, King Husayn noted that the plan is very important but is no substitute for a just and lasting political settlement to the Arab-Israeli conflict. [passage omitted]

King Husayn Pays Official Visit to UK

For coverage of King Husayn's official visit to the United Kingdom, including his meeting with British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher, see the United Kingdom section of the 10 April Western Europe *Daily Report* and subsequent issues.

U.S. Said 'Procrastinating' on Mideast Problem

JN100943 Amman AL-DUSTUR in Arabic
10 Apr 87 pp 1, 19

[Editorial: "Unity of Arab Stand"]

[Text] At his Washington news conference on Wednesday, Prime Minister Zayd al-Rifa'i was at pains to restate the Arab position on the need for an international peace conference as the most appropriate forum to work out a solution to the Middle East problem with the participation of the five permanent members of the Security Council and all the parties to the dispute.

Undoubtedly, this clear Arab stand, which Jordan has taken upon itself to explain to the world, draws strength and legitimacy from its firm basis in Security Council Resolution 338, which was passed unanimously in 1973 and recommended the implementation of Resolution 242 under proper international supervision. At the time, the United States and the Soviet Union took this to mean an international conference. Given such an international and Arab consensus on the need for a comprehensive solution to the Mideast problem through an international conference, a procrastinating U.S. position and an obstructionist Israeli one add up to a veritable stumbling block to the removal of regional tension and the establishment of a just peace for all peoples in the area.

The prime minister made a point of stating the need for a comprehensive, just settlement covering the Golan Heights, southern Lebanon, and the Palestinian question, which is the core of the dispute. The elements these problems have in common are too many to count, though perhaps the most important of them is the fact that the aggressor is Israel, which occupies Arab territory and usurps the rights of its legitimate owners. Jordan has always advocated a collective approach to a solution of these problems that would reflect a unified Arab stand against Israeli aggression.

The U.S. position as outlined by Secretary of State Shultz, who hinted that he favors bilateral settlements between Israel and individual Arab states, can only be construed as an echo of the intransigence of Israel, which has never tired of harping on the theme of bilateral talks, which both the Arabs and the international community have rejected. By insisting on separate deals with individual Arab states, Israel seeks to distance itself from UN resolutions that deny aggressors the opportunity to reap the fruits of their aggression, and hopes to tackle Arab countries one by one, thus imposing capitulation on them free of international restraints.

Only Israel stands to benefit from Arab disarray. It is hoped that Washington will realize before it is too late that its continued, objectionable advocacy of Israel's positions can only heighten tension in the region. Surely an American position blindly biased in Israel's favor can do nothing for the resolution of the Middle East crisis.

Only a united and solid Arab front can lift the Arabs from their sorry state. The exisiting level of Arab solidarity must be further cemented if the United States and Israel are to be denied the opportunity to split Arab ranks.

Crown Prince Hasan Receives Egypt's Usamah al-Baz

JN121922 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic
1800 GMT 12 Apr 87

[Text] His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hasan, the regent, has met in his office at the Royal Hashemite Court with Dr Usamah al-Baz, first under secretary at the Egyptian Foreign Ministry and head of President Mubarak's Office for Political Affairs. Al-Baz passed on to Prince Hasan the Egyptian president's greetings to his brother His Majesty King Husayn and His Highness Prince Hasan. They discussed Arab and international developments and how best to close Arab ranks before the challenges facing the Arabs. The meeting was also attended by Court Minister 'Adnan Abu 'Awdah.

Omani Industry and Commerce Minister Arrives

JN111639 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic
1500 GMT 11 Apr 87

[Text] Amman — Omani Industry and Commerce Minister Salim ibn 'Abdallah al-Ghazali arrived in Amman today on an official 3-day visit to Jordan, which will include trade and economic talks with Raja'i al-Mu'ashshir, minister of industry, trade, and supply, and senior Jordanian officials.

In a statement to PETRA, Al-Ghazali said the goal of his visit to Jordan is to continue consultations between the two countries' officials with the objective of promoting trade and economic relations in implementation of the directives of King Husayn and Sultan Qabus ibn Sa'id. He pointed out that he will head the Omani delegation to the meetings of the Omani-Jordanian joint committee, which will begin today. The participants will discuss what has been achieved thus far by the programs set up by the committee during its previous sessions, and ways to promote existing cooperation. He added that the two countries are currently studying the idea of joint projects.

He was received at the airport by Dr Raja'i al- Mu'ashshir, minister of industry, trade, and supply, and a number of other senior officials.

Palestinian Pullout East of Sidon Imminent

NC101319 Paris AFP in English 1300 GMT 10 Apr 87

[Excerpt] Sidon, Lebanon, April 10 (AFP) — Syrian, Palestinian and Amal Shi'ite officials were negotiating here Friday a pull-out by Palestinian fighters from three strategic hills east of this southern Lebanese port, informed sources said.

Colonel 'Abd al-Salam al-Daghistani, head of Syrian military observers in Lebanon, arrived here from Beirut with Abu Mahir Yamani of the Palestinian National Salvation Front (PNSF) and Amal Political Bureau official Haytham Jum'ah to discuss the last details of the pull-out, which an Amal spokesman said could be completed by the end of the day.

The withdrawal is part of a Syrian-brokered plan to end the five-month siege by Amal of the Shatila and Burj al-Barajinah Palestinian camps in South Beirut. Amal has said it would end the siege when Palestinian fighters relinquished positions around Sidon they have occupied since November.

Spokesmen for the PNSF and Amal said they saw no "obstacles to a retreat" by the Palestinians from the hills. An Amal spokesman said "all the necessary negotiations" had already been completed in Beirut and "the retreat could take place Friday."

The agreement, concluded last Sunday, has already led to a ceasefire around the Beirut camps. Syrian troops have taken positions around the camps and urgent food and medical supplies have been brought to camp residents. [passage omitted]

Palestinians Delay Pullout

NC101733 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1630 GMT 10 Apr 87

[Text] We were in Sidon today to implement the agreement, but the Palestinians have requested a delay. This is what Attorney Haytham Jum'ah, member of the Amal Political Bureau, said when this afternoon's meeting at the headquarters of the Nasirite Popular Organization ended at 1650.

In his statement, Jum'ah added: The PNSF must make up its mind to implement the withdrawal from the areas east of Sidon. We are warning them against the danger of hesitation here, as things will only worsen again. He then said: All our Palestinian people in the camps must affirm that it is necessary for the Palestinians to withdraw from all the areas where they had extended their presence. Such a withdrawal will strengthen relations between the Lebanese and Palestinian peoples.

Abu Mahir al-Yamani [of the PNSF] stated: The discussions dealt with ways to provide a solution and the various parties expressed their readiness to contribute to such a settlement.

Withdrawal Plan Fails

NC110633 Beirut Voice of National Resistance in Arabic 0600 GMT 11 Apr 87

[Text] The central coordination committee, which is made up of Syrian observers and Amal and PNSF officials, resumed its work in Sidon late last night in a bid to implement the fourth article of the agreement worked out in early April. The accord provides for the return of Palestinian fighters to the camps. Central Committee sources have affirmed that all efforts to implement the article have failed due to the intransigence of pro-'Arafat forces. 'Arafat's supporters have proposed that the Nasirite Popular Organization deploy in areas east of Sidon pending the outcome of negotiations between Amal and the PNSF. However, this is rejected part and parcel by the Amal Movement.

Pullout Linked to Siege

NC111641 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 1545 GMT 11 Apr 87

[Text] Zayd Wahbah, secretary general of 'Arafat's Fatah movement in Lebanon [title as heard], has affirmed in a statement to AFP that there will be no Palestinian withdrawal before the siege of the Palestinian camps is lifted and movement in and out of those facilities is permitted. He said this should also apply to Al-Rashidiyah. The Palestinian official added that an armed Palestinian presence in the area overlooking Al-Miyah wa Miyah and 'Ayn al-Hulwah is necessary for the protection of 80,000 Palestinians — the largest concentration of Palestinians in Lebanon.

Wajbah expressed the view that a solution for the camps should be reached on the basis of an agreement among the Palestinians, the Lebanese state, and leftist forces, with Arab and international guarantees.

It should be pointed out that Amal constantly emphasizes its refusal to lift the siege of the Beirut camps until the Palestinians withdraw from the areas east of Sidon.

Israeli Aircraft Raid South; Injuries Reported

NC111134 Beirut Voice of National Resistance in Arabic 1120 GMT 11 Apr 87

[Text] According to reports received from the South at noon today, Zionist warplanes have carried out a great many flights since this morning in the border regions, particularly over the Tulin, Qabrikha, and Majdal Silm areas. It has been learned that these warplanes staged mock raids. In addition, enemy helicopters dropped Milan rockets on the Tulin-Majdal Silm-Qabikha triangle. Two civilian cars were hit and a number of citizens were hurt. Two suffered serious injuries and two others sustained only light wounds. It has also been learned that two citizens in one of the vehicles were martyred instantly. We have been informed that the enemy planes are still flying over the border villages.

5 Reportedly Killed

NC111824 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1630 GMT 11 Apr 87

[Text] A formation of Israeli warplanes carried out mock raids over Sidon and the camps at 0945 today. In another development, Israeli enemy helicopters bombarded the areas of Majdal Silm, Tulin, and Al-Sawwanah this morning, killing the following five people: Lutfallah Barakat, Khadijah Ibrahim, her son 'Ali Hasan Khazimah, 'Atif Harb, and 'Abdallah Yasin.

Israeli Movements Reported in Southern Areas

NC111624 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 1545 GMT 11 Apr 87

[Text] According to security sources in southern Lebanon, Israeli mechanized forces were spotted in the areas around Al-Tayyibah, Al-Qantarah, and the Litani Valley this afternoon. The sources said that a number of Israeli vehicles were seen entering Al-Qantarah.

There have been several incidents involving gunfire in Al-Qantarah, 'Ayn Ibil, and Al-Qawzah in the past few hours. Israeli and South Lebanese Army patrols were the targets.

Resistance Clashes With Israelis, 'Agents'

NC111911 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1630 GMT 11 Apr 87

[Text] In the past 24 hours, resistance men have carried out four operations against positions and patrols of the Israeli enemy and its agents in the Tallat al-Qantarah, 'Ayn Ibil, Dibil, and Al-Qawzah areas, and the (Bezet) airfield inside the occupied Arab territories.

In a communique today, the Islamic resistance claimed responsibility for an operation in the Al-Qantarah area of the Marj 'Uyun District, in which resistance fighters ambushed a mechanized Zionist enemy patrol, destroying a Merkava tank. Two Israeli soldiers were killed and another member of the tank crew was wounded. Immediately afterward, enemy reinforcements from the nearby Al-Qantarah post approached the site of the ambush. Islamic resistance men attacked them with rockets and light- and medium-caliber machine guns. An enemy personnel carrier was hit and set on fire, and seven of its crew were killed.

In the meantime, Islamic resistance artillery units shelled the Al-Tayyibah position to prevent those manning it from intervening. The battle lasted almost 4 hours.

Irish Envoy Appeals for Hostage's Release

NC111602 Paris AFP in English 1550 GMT 11 Apr 87

[Text] Beirut, April 11 (AFP) — Ireland's ambassador to Lebanon, Patrick McCabe, appealed Saturday for the release of an Irish teacher, Brian Keenan, whose abduction exactly one year ago in West Beirut has never been claimed.

Mr. McCabe, who resides in Iraq, issued the appeal from Mr. Keenan's family in a communique on his arrival in the Lebanese Christian port of Juniyah, about 19 kilometers (12 miles) north of here.

"Brian came to Beirut to help the people of Lebanon. So we would appeal to the Lebanese people to help us to end the torment and suffering of an Irishman who is much loved and missed by his mother and sister," the statement said.

The April 11, 1986, abduction of Mr. Keenan, 35, an English teacher at the American University of Beirut, has never been claimed. A French former hostage, Marcel Coudari, freed November 11, said that during his captivity he received a note from Mr. Keenan asking him to tell the teacher's family that he was still alive.

"As Brian's 365th day of captivity is today, we hope our suffering shall come to an end and peace may come to Lebanon," concluded the appeal from Mr. Keenan's family conveyed by Mr. McCabe.

In addition to Mr. Keenan, the abduction of three other hostages has never been claimed — that of Italian Alberto Molinari, 67, kidnapped September 11, 1985, South Korean To Chae-sung, 43, January 31, 1986, and Englishman John McCarthy, 29, April 17, 1986.

Junblatt Rules Out Dialogue With Al-Jumayyil

NC111525 (Clandestine) Voice of the Mountain in Arabic to Lebanon 1230 GMT 11 Apr 87

[Excerpts] In an interview published by the magazine *Al-Hawadith* today, PSP Leader Walid Junblatt commented on current issues. He said: In the latest paper submitted to Damascus, which we were shown by Syrian Vice President 'Abd al-halim Khaddam, Lebanese President Amin al-Jumayyil requested more extensive presidential powers. This means that he is seeking to become an emperor, in the fashion of Emperor Bokassa in Central Africa. [passage omitted]

Asked about the possibility of going back to the cabinet and renewing dialogue with Amin al-Jumayyil, Walid Junblatt stated: Let others go back to Amin al-Jumayyil and resume dialogue with him. I will not do so.

Concerning the rumored plan for Greater Beirut, he said: This is tantamount to restoring the dignity of the so-called Lebanese Army. I am fundamentally opposed to this Army. Before there can be any talk of Greater Beirut, the Lebanese Army must be rehabilitated on Arab and nationalist lines. Any plan designed merely to restore the Army's responsibility for security in greater or smaller Beirut is something I cannot accept.

Junblatt was told that the Lebanese Government had recently allocated huge sums of money for the Army, and he was asked: Where could such large amounts have come from? He replied: What happened was that it was claimed the Army no longer had sufficient food. Hence, 1,700 million Lebanese pounds were allocated to the Army. I am surprised that such a thing could have happened, and I wonder how Rashid Effendi and the nationalist ministers could have been deceived by it. I heard about this while I was in London. I am surprised that the Army needs 1,700 million pounds for food and drink. I believe that this sum has probably been set aside to purchase military equipment and ammunition so that the Army can again devastate the mountain area and the southern suburb.

Asked about rumors of a plan to set up a Palestinian canton in Sidon and the adjoining areas, Junblatt declared: The opposite is true. The Palestinian camps in Lebanon are gradually shrinking. How would it be possible, then to establish a Palestinian canton in Lebanon? He asked: Would it be possible to set up any cantons at all in Lebanon? I do not think so — and certainly not a Palestinian one. [passage omitted]

Junblatt said that any international conference held to discuss the Middle East issue under the present circumstances will not be to the Arabs' advantage, as the balance of power in the region is currently not in their favor. This being the case, he noted, the outcome of such a conference would be to the benefit of Israel and the Western world. He added: In spite of this, we consider that such a conference could be useful if it were to lead later to the establishment of a Palestinian state in the West Bank and Gaza Strip, or rather, in what is left of them. He noted that Jewish settlement is proceeding rapidly in the West Bank and Gaza Strip. He said: I believe that a settlement policy will, very regrettably, be implemented in southern Lebanon as well.

Asked about the alliance with the Amal Movement, Walid Junblatt declared: If such an alliance is required, then we have principles and conditions for restoring it, in the context of an alliance of leftist forces. [passage omitted]

Junblatt remarked: There have been no new developments as far as the airport issue is concerned. I have put forward proposals for its reopening. If the other party is still determined to link the resumption of air traffic at Beirut International Airport with a license allowing Halat Airport to operate, so be it, but on condition that the Middle East Airlines company is responsible for the two airports. Furthermore, the Lebanese Ministry of Public Works must be the official authority in charge of the two airports, and the control tower at Beirut International Airport must be the navigational base for both airports. I hope that such an arrangement would be technically feasible.

Birri On Accord, Presidential Elections

NC111437 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1400 GMT 11 Apr 87

[Text] Speaking to reporters this afternoon, Amal Movement Leader Nabih Birri said that if an accord is not reached in Lebanon the entire order will collapse.

Minister Birri pointed out that Prime Minister Karami's statements and his own had been negatively received by some. He described the current regime as sadistic. He said that if any presidential elections are held on the basis of the old system before an accord is reached, this will mean that the suffering will be prolonged beyond 1988 and the crisis will be renewed. He added: Those who reject accord now will bring about the downfall of the presidency and Lebanon, rather than the opposite.

Discussing the options, Birri stated: The 5-party draft plan would have produced a more than reasonable or acceptable solution, if intentions had been good. He went on: I believe that Israel's entry on the scene and its return to the South, after its declaration 2 years ago that it had withdrawn its last soldier from Lebanon, are a sign of what is happening.

Minister Birri said that any explosion or exchange of gunfire on the combat lines would constitute a real crime.

Al-Hashim Comments on Meeting with U.S. Envoy

NC111422 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1215 GMT 11 Apr 87

[Statement by Joseph al-Hashim, minister of post and telecommunications, public health and social affairs, followed by remarks in response to unidentified correspondents after a meeting with (Roscoe Saunders), U.S. deputy assistant secretary of state, in Beirut on 11 April — recorded]

[Text] Our meeting with (Saunders), U.S. deputy assistant secretary of state for Near Eastern affairs, who is on an exploratory visit, lasted about 2 hours. We discussed the background to the Lebanese issue, the various aspects of the problem, and the different stages it has been through. We examined regional and international interference in the matter. We requested that the question of Lebanon be dealt with separately from other issues. We also referred to the problem of Lebanon's sovereignty and its right to freedom on its own territory. We discussed Lebanon's free system of government and called on the major international powers to foster Lebanon's interests on its territory and its right to sovereignty. We also requested them to apply pressure on the various forces to keep other issues, particularly that of the Middle East, separate from the Lebanese crisis.

We discussed the idea of an international conference, for which an agenda is being actively prepared by various international forces. We pointed out that if the object of the international conference is to deal with the Middle East issue, then the Lebanese crisis must be kept separate from it.

[Correspondent] Did you discuss the details of the Lebanese crisis?

[Al-Hashim] We naturally touched upon the ongoing discussions and negotiations to find a Lebanese solution and achieve a Lebanese accord.

[Correspondent] Do you consider that after this visit regional and international conditions will favor a solution to the Lebanese issue?

[Al-Hashim] The general impression I got during my discussions with (Saunders) is that the international atmosphere is now more conducive to action to deal with the successive crises in the region, which are harmful to various international interests.

Syrians To Help Patrol Beirut's Demarcation Line

NC101828 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1715 GMT 10 Apr 87

[Text] Citing a well-informed source, AFP has reported that, as of today, some Syrian servicemen will participate with Lebanese soldiers in patrolling the western side of Beirut's demarcation line. The decision to run the joint patrols was made during a meeting last night between the chief of the Syrian observers [Colonel 'Abd al-Salam al-Daghistani] in Lebanon and Sunni leaders.

Paqraduni Holds Syrians Responsible for Shelling

NC101208 (Clandestine) Voice of the People in Arabic to Lebanon 1130 GMT 10 Apr 87

[Text] Karim Paqraduni [deputy commander of the Lebanese Forces] has alleged that recent security incidents occurred after having been given a green light by Syria. He held the Syrian forces responsible for the shelling of the eastern area, as Syria has assumed responsibility for security.

Paqraduni, who recently returned from Israel, reiterated a demand for a new government to administer economic and social affairs. He added that the Lebanese Forces support continued Lebanese-Syrian negotiations.

Car Bomb in East Beirut Leaves Many Casualties

NC121109 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 1045 GMT 12 Apr 87

[Text] Criminal hands did not allow even children to celebrate Palm Sunday. These hands placed a booby-trapped car near the Mar Yusuf Hospital, opposite the Al-Najjar Station [in East Beirut]. The vehicle exploded shortly after 1200 today, inflicting casualties and damage in the area, which was the scene of a similar crime a few months ago.

According to reports, the car explosion was followed by a second explosion 3 minutes later, wounding bystanders and setting cars and nearby buildings alight. More than 10 wounded people were taken to Mar Yusuf Hospital, while a number of others were taken to the Mar Butrus wa Bulus Hospital.

13 Injured in Twin Bombings

NC121139 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1115 GMT 12 Dec 87

[Text] Two booby-trapped cars exploded in East Beirut at midday. The first, a Golf, was rigged with 15 kg of TNT, and the second, a Mercedes, with 40 kg of explosives. More than 13 people were wounded in the explosion, which occurred in Al-Dawrah in Sadd al-Bawshariyah, between the Al-Najjar and Tayruz Stations. According to a military expert, the cars, parked 15 meters apart, exploded within 5 minutes of each other. Most of the injured were hurt when the Golf went up. Our correspondent reports that fires started in the area and that ambulances and fire engines have arrived at the scene.

Bomb Near British Council Fails To Explode

NC120718 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 0645 GMT 12 Apr 87

[Text] An explosive charge near the gate of the British Council, in an alley off Al-Sadat Street in West Beirut, was dismantled at 0600 today. The device was made of 25 kg of TNT and was in an ammunition box. The TNT was connected to a timer, three detonators, and six batteries. According to security sources, the homemade bomb was set to go off at midnight but did not explode due to a technical malfunction.

SLA Denies Rumors of Land Sales in South

JN121720 Marj 'Uyun Lebanon Voice of Hope in Arabic 1100 GMT 12 Apr 87

[Statement issued by the South Lebanese Army (SLA) command on 12 April 1987 — read by announcer]

[Text] Recently there has been much clamor and spreading of rumors about the so-called issue of land sales in the border zone by the Israelis. The voices of those who have been brokering with the south on the pretext of caring for southerners' interests have risen to denounce, accuse, and warn of grave consequences. We wish those voices had first of all been sure of the truth, so they, along with others, could have avoided such a fabricated clamor, which seeks only to create chaos and instill suspicion in the people.

Hence, to clarify the truth and refute the tendentious lies and rumors, the SLA Command affirms that there has never been any selling or seizure of lands in the border zone by any non-Lebanese parties, or any such transactions in violation of Lebanese law. However, the security situation prevailing in limited areas of the border zone, as well as the resulting practical arrangements, have prevented the normal use of some land in these areas by their owners. Thus, out of the SLA's interest in providing the requirements for decent living to all inhabitants of the region, it has been decided to give some compensation to those landowners to help them meet the needs of their families until the security situation returns to normal.

The SLA Command, which has devoted itself to the preservation of this region and to the defense of its residents' dignity, is fully interested, in word and deed, in maintaining the Lebanese character of the south and will not permit the sale of an inch of southern soil, a drop of its water, or any of its sons. Moreover, the SLA Command does not need to have its attention drawn to its national duties and responsibilities, as it has proven through continued sacrifices that it is qualified to shoulder these responsibilities.

The SLA Command even hopes that those who every now and then, and for reasons which have become understood by everyone, express such an exaggerated concern over the border zone will couple their propaganda concern with serious action to alleviate the hard lives and deprivation of southerners, particularly in the border zone. Given they are holding prominent posts and possess effective influence, let them, for example, work to improve the region's living conditions so its inhabitants can stand fast, beginning with the repair of roads which have turned into a series of holes after being damaged by state contractors last year. These contractors have not yet repaired those roads despite the allocation by the state of huge funds for this purpose. The share of the Syrian Qasyun Company was 500 million Lebanese pounds. It seems as though Lebanon, whose contractors have implemented construction projects in several Arab countries, now lacks enough contractors to do such a job.

In addition to roads, let them work, for example, to relink the region to the central telephone network, since the communications between the border villages and the capital are nearly cut off as though the border zone, as viewed by some officials, is no longer an indivisible part of the homeland. Let them also work to bring water back to villages deprived of water after their fighters have blown up water tanks and reservoirs which used to supply these villages. The villages have begun to rely on artesian wells dug under SLA supervision and with the help of some generous people to meet a small portion of their needs.

Let them also work for the purchase of the tobacco crop by the competent departments in which they are influential officials. They know this crop is the major source of income for the majority of the region's residents. This applies only if they are actually interested in the southerners' comfort. Otherwise, they must reduce their suspect concern over the border zone, for there is actually no cause for concern about it and its Lebanese character under SLA protection. How nice it would be if the inhabitants of other Lebanese areas enjoyed the tranquility, stability, and decent living enjoyed by residents of this region.

FRG Official Announces Development Plan

NC111446 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1400 GMT 11 Apr 87

[Excerpts] (Siegfried Lingel), secretary general of the FRG Economic Cooperation Ministry, said today that an agreement has been signed with Lebanon earmarking DM60 million for the implementation of development projects. A further DM5 million would be allocated for projects to be carried out by Lebanese contractors. [passage omitted]

The German official left B'abda Palace aboard a military helicopter for Larnaca at 1300 today.

Patriarch Sfayr Leaves for 3-Day Visit to Algiers

NC110934 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 0915 GMT 11 Apr 87

[Excerpts] Maronite Patriarch Mar Antonious Butrus Sfayr has left for an official 3-day visit to Algiers. He was seen off by President al-Jumayyil's representative, Minister Joseph al-Hashim, Algerian Ambassador to Lebanon Hadi Messaoud, and a throng of key figures and clergymen.

Minister al-Hashim said: I have come on behalf of President al-Jumayyil to see off Patriarch Sfayr. I hope he will succeed in his mission. He added: The visit comes at a time when we need such contacts and meetings at this level to help us overcome recurring and perhaps future crises. [passage omitted]

Regarding his expectations of the visit, Al-Hashim said that Algeria is making intensive efforts to help Lebanon emerge from its ordeal and (?determine) its sovereignty and independence. I do not think it will abandon this noble goal, he concluded.

Al-Asad Reportedly To Visit USSR 22 Apr

JN110620 AL-SHARIQAH AL-KHALIJ in Arabic
8 Apr 87 p 1

[Text] Damascus — *Al-Khalij* has learned from informed diplomatic sources that Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad's visit to the USSR will most probably begin on 22 April. *Al-Khalij* has also discovered that the trip, which is expected to take place 2 days after the PNC convenes, will include a discussion of Soviet and Syrian stands on Palestinian unity. The results of the PNC meetings will also be examined.

PDRY's Al-Dali Arrives With Message for Al-Asad

JN130702 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic
0415 GMT 13 Apr 87

[Text] Dr 'Abd al-'Aziz al-Dali, member of the YSP Political Bureau and PDRY foreign minister, arrived in Damascus last night on a visit. He was received at Damascus International Airport by Foreign Minister Faruq al-Shar', 'Abd al-Hasib al-Ustuwani, chief of protocol at the Foreign Ministry, the PDRY ambassador in Damascus, and the PDRY Embassy staff.

In a statement to a SANA correspondent, Dr al-Dali said he is bringing a message from 'Ali Salim al-Bid, secretary general of the YSP Central Committee, to his brother Hafiz al-Asad, secretary general of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party and president of the republic, on bilateral relations, events in the Arab region, and other issues of common interest. He added that he will meet with Foreign Minister Faruq al-Shar' to discuss questions of interest to the two friendly states, and to exchange views on the most important Arab and international developments.

Bulgaria's Pavlov, Delegation Arrive on Visit

JN121723 Damascus SANA in Arabic
1530 GMT 12 Apr 87

[Text] Damascus, 12 Apr (SANA) — Lyubomir Pavlov, Bulgarian Communist Party Central Committee member and head of the Bulgarian-Syrian Friendship Society, has arrived here at the head of a delegation for a 1-week visit to Syria. In an arrival statement, Pavlov hailed the relations of friendship and cooperation between Syria and Bulgaria, the foundations of which were laid by Presidents Hafiz al-Asad and Todor Zhivkov. He expressed happiness at visiting Syria at a time when the Syrian Arab people are marking the anniversary of the colonialists' withdrawal from Syrian territory. He pointed out that he will participate in these celebrations.

'Palestinian Right' Plays 'Subversive Role'

JN121448 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic
1130 GMT 12 Apr 87

[Station commentary]

[Text] All current developments indicate that the Camp David policy has failed on both the Arab and Palestinian levels and that all attempts to promote this policy or save it from its dead end have foundered. The illusions of the compromising Palestinian right and the hopes it pinned on the United States and Israel have collapsed, along with the partial and separate solutions that have proven ineffective in bringing peace to the region and meeting the demands of the Palestinian Arab people.

These facts, which the Arab masses and international public opinion are aware of, have vindicated the soundness of the line of steadfastness and resistance, the policy that preserves Arab rights and dignity and leads their persevering struggle to the goal of a just peace, which will free their land, restore their rights, and end the imperialist-Zionist policy of aggression, expansion, and hegemony.

Those whose mouths were watering at the prospect of sitting down with Israel at the negotiating table, and who have failed to find a seat for themselves there, are now trying to reverse course and pretend they are pursuing an alternate path. They forget the harm they did to the Palestinian cause and the Arab struggle and continue to believe they can deceive the Palestinian masses, nationalist forces, and revolutionary factions while awaiting a new opportunity to pounce on the Palestinian cause and rights with the aim of liquidating the issue in the service of the Zionist expansionist plan.

These people must fall with the collapse of their policy, as there can be no Palestinian unity of ranks around them or their deviationist, conspiratorial, and capitulationist policy. After all, such unity stems from adherence to inalienable national Palestinian rights and is based on the nationalist Arab ranks, which reject all plans of capitulation, concession, and compromise.

Therefore, Palestinian unity can be attained only through struggle against imperialism and Zionism. It can be achieved by foiling all forms of capitulation and all forms of accepting anything less than the Arab Palestinian people's legitimate rights.

The maneuvers of the Palestinian right, which is betting on the United States and Israel, will not mask its subversive role in the service of the Arab nation's enemies and the threats this role poses to the Palestinian cause, Palestinian rights, and the entire Arab struggle.

Gerasimov: No Date Set for Delegation Visit

TA101057 Tel Aviv 'AL HAMISHMAR (HOTAM supplement) in Hebrew 10 Apr 87 p 3

[Interview with Soviet Foreign Ministry Spokesman Gennadiy Gerasimov by Eli Hakohen on the telephone from Jerusalem; date not given]

[Text] [Hakohen] Good morning to you, Mr Gerasimov. This is Eli Hakohen of the newspaper *'Al Hamishmar* speaking to you from Jerusalem. I would like to address several questions to you on the question of a possible thaw in Soviet-Israeli relations and the issuing of exit visas to Jews. My first question is: Do you know when your consular delegation is scheduled to visit Israel?

[Gerasimov] Ah, as far as I know, they have not booked a flight yet.

[Hakohen] I suppose that tickets are not the reason for the delay.

[Gerasimov] Although it is true we have plans for a Soviet consular delegation to visit your country, there is no rush and we are in no hurry. I can tell you they will not arrive this week or next.

[Hakohen] When will they come?

[Gerasimov] I cannot say at the moment.

[Hakohen] When do you think thousands of Jews who so wish will be allowed to emigrate to Israel? Are you prepared to confirm that 12,000 Jews will be allowed to emigrate shortly?

[Gerasimov] I will not refer to any figures whatsoever. This kind of thing takes time. This is no simple matter and it is hard to make any promises. It depends on the number of applicants... it depends on many factors. But you simply make me laugh. After all, you know as well as I do that quite a number of Jews who left Russia arrived in Vienna and did not proceed from there to Israel but rather to America.

[Hakohen] You cannot deny there are thousands of Jews in your country who wish to emigrate to Israel.

[Gerasimov] I do not know what numbers one may talk about.

[Hakohen] Will the Soviet Union allow direct flights from Moscow to Tel Aviv for those who want to go to Israel?

[Gerasimov] Direct flights? Where did you get that idea?

[Hakohen] It appeared in the media.

[Gerasimov] Well, this is your own idea. We know nothing about it.

[Hakohen] Mr Gerasimov, thank you and have a nice day.

[Gerasimov] Thank you.

Peres: Conference Positions Coordinated With U.S.

TA101053 Tel Aviv DAVAR in Hebrew 10 Apr 87 pp 1, 2

[Report by 'Aliza Wallach and Arye Arad]

[Excerpts] [Passage omitted] Shim'on Peres told *Davar* last night that he is determined to pursue his activities for the sake of peace under any circumstances. Referring to U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz' remarks, Peres said they do not contradict his own position and that Shultz' approach to an international conference does not differ from his. [passage omitted]

Vice Prime Minister Shim'on Peres said his policy about "direct negotiations with Jordan, which would start in an international conference" has been coordinated with the United States, as evidenced by the remarks of President Reagan and Secretary of State Shultz.

Peres made these comments yesterday in reply to a question from a *Davar* correspondent upon his return from a visit to Madrid and Rome. [passage omitted]

Talks With Soviets 'Useful'

AU101156 Rome ANSA in English 0837 GMT 10 Apr 87

[Text] (ANSA) Rome — Israel Foreign Minister Shim'on Peres' talks with high-ranking Soviet party officials here over the last few days on problems ranging from the resumption of diplomatic relations to Jewish emigration from the Soviet Union were "very important and useful," according to the Israeli diplomatic chief.

Speaking with reporters here Thursday on the fringe of the Socialist International, which he was attending in his capacity as chairman of the Israeli Labor Party, Peres repeated that the resumption of diplomatic relations is a necessary condition for Soviet participation in the planned international conference on the Middle Eastern crisis. Peres met for three-and-a-half hours with the Soviet delegate to the Socialist International, Karen Brutents (?and) two officials from the international departments of the Soviet party's Central Committee. [passage indistinct]

In reference to one of these small steps ahead, he said Tel Aviv would raise no problems over granting visas to a Soviet consular delegation scheduled to visit Israel in the next few weeks for talks on Soviet-owned art treasures belonging to the Russian churches in Israel.

Israeli sources said that the two Soviet officials present here showed they were all briefed on the problems discussed and avoided propagandistic positions, enabling the consultations to take place "in mutual frankness."

According to Peres, for the international conference, three problems remain a priority for the Israelis: the free expatriation of Soviet Jews; the definition of who will represent the Palestinians and the conference's mandate and duration.

"The problem of the Soviet Jews is of the greatest importance for us," Peres stressed. Israeli sources made it clear, however, that Peres' talks here would not be regarded as negotiations, even though he was in close telephonic contact with Prime Minister Yitzhaq Shamir on how they were going.

Peres also met two Palestinians, Hanna Sinoria and Fayiz Abu Rahmah, but only at the meetings of the International's Middle Eastern Commission.

Israeli sources were at pains to deny any political connotation for these meetings, also pointing out that both Palestinians live in Israel and meet Peres frequently, most recently in Jerusalem ten days ago.

Even though the Israeli foreign minister's visit here was not an official one, he met the Italian leaders, as well as Norwegian premier Gro Harlem Brundtland, Swedish Foreign Minister Sten Anderson, and the leader of the Turkish Social Democrat Party Herdal Inonu.

Turkey and Israel have diplomatic relations, but not at the ambassadorial level. Speaking with reporters, Inonu pointed out that this was the first meeting between the two countries at such a high level.

But he denied that they discussed Turkish participation in the Middle Eastern peace conference or Israel's position on the territorial dispute between Greece and Turkey. "We only examined the domestic situation in our two countries," he said.

Discusses Ties with USSR, Spain

PM130904 Madrid ABC in Spanish 4 Apr 87 p 26

[Interview with Foreign Minister Shim'on Peres by Ariel Roffe; date, place not given]

[Excerpt] Tel Aviv — [passage omitted] [Roffe] Are there any concrete signs of a change in the Soviet Union's position toward Israel and the Jewish minority in that country?

[Peres] There are some still inadequate signs. It is necessary to distinguish between deeds and opinions. Specifically, there have been three changes: The prisoners of conscience have been released, with two exceptions, and the number of exit visas from the USSR has increased. The number of exits per month has increased from 100 to almost 500 last month, and it seems that an ad hoc consular delegation from the USSR will be visiting Israel.

USSR and Peace Process

[Roffe] What are Israel's conditions for the USSR's participation in an international peace conference?

[Peres] If the USSR wants to participate in the peace process between Israel and the Arabs it must first restore diplomatic relations with Israel and change its attitude toward the Soviet Jewish minority.

[Roffe] You have recently been conducting intensive talks with West Bank Palestinian leaders. What is the aim of these meetings?

[Peres] First and foremost, I try to listen to the leaders' positions, explaining to them that we are in earnest about the peace process, and to propose their active participation in this process.

[Roffe] Israel has made great efforts to normalize its relations with Spain. Is this due to other than political reasons?

[Peres] Relations between Spain and Israel are very special — perhaps unique in character. They are composed of many feelings, historical memories, cultural relations, and also economic interests. Since I do not believe in historical materialism but tend rather toward a spiritual conception of history, I believe that the peoples have feelings as well as interests. Relations between Spain and Israel embody many mistrusts, and we are just at the beginning. We have a much greater and better future than our lengthy past.

[Roffe] How do you assess the first year of relations between the two countries?

[Peres] Is has been like what happens after a wedding: You set up house, buy furniture, hang curtains, and family life gradually begins....

[Roffe] Can Spain play any role in the Middle East peace process?

[Peres] If Spain adopts a political line consistent with its geographical situation, then, yes. The adoption of a balanced attitude toward this conflict will enable it to perform a very important role.

Change of Ambassadors

[Roffe] In a few days' time there will a change of Israeli ambassadors in Madrid. A career diplomat, Samuel Hadas, will hand over to a historian, Prof Shlomo Ben Ami, who is active in Israeli politics. Does this change represent a new stage in relations?

[Peres] Ambassador Hadas has very ably done a difficult and excellent job. We can thank him for the improvement in relations between Spain and Israel. When Ambassador Hadas expressed his desire to end his term of duty we were faced with the difficult task of finding an appropriate replacement. I believe we have made the right choice. Prof Shlomo Ben Ami is one the most talented members our young generation — a great authority on Spanish affairs and a great expert on Spanish history, culture, and traditions. I am sure he will invigorate and intensify relations between our two countries.

[Roffe] What is Israel's position on the problems currently facing Central America and the efforts of the Contadora Group?

[Peres] I believe that the greatest drama of democracy of our time is taking place on the Latin American Continent. It is like a flower opening with the first rays of sunlight after a long night. We are obviously very interested in what is happening on that continent.

Generally I advise our ambassadors to keep in touch with what is happening in the world and to read fewer telegrams and reports and more books. If you read Latin American literature you can appreciate the degree of thoroughness and commitment with which that continent is approaching its objectives. We support the Contadora Committee's efforts to reach an understanding. We believe that talks are the first correct step toward resolving the conflict.

Central America

[Roffe] There is talk of some Israeli intervention in Central American affairs, of arms shipments....

[Peres] No. We are not interested in that aspect. If it were up to us, we would rather step up our economic, technological, and industrial aid.

[Roffe] What could the breakup of the present national unity government in Israel mean?

[Peres] Two aspects could prove crucial: peace and the economy. If an attempt is made to paralyze the peace process the present government will not continue in office. An attempt to return to the era of inflation and the populist economy could also bring the present government coalition to an end. [passage omitted]

Labor Statement Postpones Government Disbandment

TA120819 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0800 GMT 12 Apr 87

[Text] At the end of their meeting, the Labor Party ministers stated that they would not accept any restrictions on the pursuit of the peace process and the resumption of emigration from the Soviet Union. They said that Prime Minister Shamir's remarks to the effect that the idea of an international conference was conceived by Mr Shim'on Peres during a nightmarish night dealt a blow to Israel's vital interests and the government's performance. The Labor Party ministers say reference is to a process approved by the government 10 years ago and by the Knesset four times in the last 2 years. Within a few weeks, Shim'on Peres will submit a practical proposal for convening an international conference to the government.

Our correspondent Gid'on Remez reports that the statement of the Labor Party ministers is being interpreted as a postponement of the decision to disband the government until Mr Peres submits his plan to the government, unless the Likud forces the disbandment of the government before that.

Likud Rejects Conference

TA121225 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1155 GMT 12 Apr 87

[Text] At the end of the Cabinet session, the Likud ministers held their own meeting, at the end of which they issued a communique, which will now be reported by our correspondent Gid'on Remez:

[Remez] The meeting ended a few minutes ago. Together with us in the broadcasting van is Yosi Ahime'ir, the prime minister's communications adviser. Yosi, in their communique this morning the Alignment ministers said they would not accept any restrictions on Minister Peres' actions to promote the peace process and encourage Jewish emigration from the Soviet Union. What is the statement issued by the Likud ministers in response to the Alignment?

[Ahime'ir] The statement of the Likud ministers is as follows: The Likud's policy is to strive for genuine peace between Israel and its neighbors. The peace treaty with Egypt is an achievement of a Likud government. An international conference absolutely contradicts the government's basic guidelines and might lead to the establishment of a Palestinian state in Judaea, Samaria, and the Gaza Strip and to Israel's return to the asphyxiating borders of 1967. The Camp David accords, which are binding on the United States, Egypt, and Israel, stipulated that the only way to pursue the peace process is through direct negotiations between Israel and its neighbors. Therefore, any reliance on Israel's statement of 1977 about its willingness to take part in the Geneva Conference is unfounded. That statement became null and void upon the signing of the Camp David accords.

Achieving the resumption of emigration from the Soviet Union is a national mission which has always been at the forefront of the Likud's aspirations for the past 20 years, and the Likud was the first to start the struggle for the sake of Soviet Jewry. The Alignment's claim that the Likud is curbing the emigration of Soviet Jewry is astonishing and ridiculous. There is no connection whatsoever and there should be no connection between emigration and the concession of Judaea and Samaria. The Likud will continue to work for the Jews of the Soviet Union in every possible way. The Likud believes that precisely at this time it is necessary to strengthen national unity so as to tackle the big missions lying ahead of us, first and foremost the search for peace, the war against terrorism, increasing emigration, and securing economic stability and growth.

So much for the communique issued by the Likud ministers following their meeting with the prime minister.

[Remez] From this we understand that despite the mutual accusations, the national unity government is still alive or, as Minister Moshe Qatza described it to us a few minutes ago: The situation is unhealthy but will continue until the vice prime minister takes a specific and practical initiative.

Cabinet Crisis 'Over'

TA121249 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 1100 GMT 12 Apr 87

[Text] The weekly Cabinet session ended a short while ago and Labor Party ministers told our reporter the coalition crisis is over for the present. Standing by at the Prime Minister's Office is Steve Weizman, and here in the studio is Jack Katzenell:

[Katzenell] Steve, this morning the Labor Party ministers, before the Cabinet meeting, issued a very tough statement saying they would accept no limitation on the peace process and accusing Prime Minister Yitzhaq Shamir of harming Israel's interests. How is it that the crisis has suddenly blown over?

[Weizman] Well, that's an interesting point, I haven't been able to speak to Likud ministers yet, so I don't have the full picture, but what Labor ministers seem to believe is that they can carry on the present rather stormy partnership for at least the next couple of months, and then when there is a concrete proposal for specifics regarding the peace conference idea they will bring it to the Cabinet for the vote. What happens after that? There are different schools of thought: Gad Ya'aqobi takes the optimistic line. He thinks that some kind of compromise can be worked out when the Likud ministers see the details and the safeguards. Ya'aqov Tzur, who has been calling recently for the government to dissolve, takes a far more pessimistic line; he says that the present situation is very much a stay of execution and he expects trouble when it does come to the vote. I must say that this is the Labor line. It remains to be seen whether the Likud ministers will accept that line of thinking. We have heard Prime Minister Shamir saying he has had enough and he won't tolerate any further activities on the conference idea by Peres. So that is something we will have to put to the prime minister or at least the Likud ministers at the first opportunity.

[Katzenell] Steve, did the events in Qalqilyah come up at this morning's Cabinet session?

[Weizman] They certainly did; in fact it's been said that perhaps the reason there wasn't too much argument over the peace conference idea is the fact that Foreign Minister Peres' report on his trip only took up some 20 minutes of a meeting which lasted in total some 3 and 1/2 hours. The first 3 hours were totally devoted to the Qalqilyah incident. There were some sharp exchanges on the whole basic ideological differences between Labor and Likud on settlements, after which Defense Minister Rabin came down and spoke to the press. He gave a very long and emotional statement in which he expressed his very deep sympathy for the family and the settlers and said in no uncertain terms that if the people behind this attack think it's going to result in a more flexible Israeli policy toward the territories they are very much mistaken. He really laid it on the line and said that this kind of thing is going to make life tougher for the people in the territories, and there is going to be not a very pleasant life for them if they continue this sort of thing. And he said also specifically on the issue of trees being uprooted and houses destroyed that where there is evidence that these kind of places are providing a vantage point for attacks, they will be destroyed.

[Katzenell] Did he have no criticism of the action of the settlers burning fields and cars?

[Weizman] He didn't, no. He just spoke on the role of the security forces themselves. I suppose in a roundabout way he suggested that he will also make sure that the Arab residents aren't victimized. He spoke of the obligation of the security forces to provide security and safety for all residents of the territories, whatever their nationality or religion.

Shamir Favors National Unity

TA130759 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 0600 GMT 13 Apr 87

[Interview with Prime Minister Yitzhaq Shamir by anchorpersons Mikha Friedman and Ilana Dayan and political correspondent 'Oz Frankel at Shamir's residence in Jerusalem — live]

[Text] [Friedman] Good morning, sir.

[Shamir] Good morning.

[Friedman] The most pressing item on the agenda is the situation in Judaea and Samaria. Is our reaction to the recent terrorist attacks and escalation limited to uprooting three lines of citrus trees along the potentially dangerous roads or, perhaps, establishing additional settlements as Gush Emunim members and other settlers in the area are demanding?

[Shamir] It is not a question of reacting but of uprooting and wiping out terrorism, of making the Judaea and Samaria roads safe for our settlers in those areas. Actually, the road and transportation systems are usually the weakest link when it comes to terrorist attacks on Jewish settlers in those areas. We must concentrate our efforts on thwarting the terrorists' designs and on making the roads safe for travel by thousands of Israelis who will go to those areas of Eretz Yisra'el to spend the Passover holiday.

[Frankel] Mr Shamir, the settlers and several Cabinet members see a link between the peace policy of the Alignment and Shim'on Peres, particularly on the issue of the international conference, and the escalation in terrorist activities. Do you also see such a link?

[Shamir] I do not have to look for any special link. The terrorist organizations are always on the lookout for any opportunity to attack us, to intensify their activities both in terms of frequency and gravity. If anybody in Israel occasionally wants us to forget the PLO's real face and start getting used to the idea that the PLO can also be a partner to negotiations, the PLO attacks then come along and once again reveal the true nature of Arab terrorism, thereby unifying the entire Israeli nation in its war against this common enemy. We saw this yesterday: Many Israelis had hoped to see the national unity government collapsing, but instead they saw it once again closing ranks against our real enemy and once again they saw the need for national unity.

[Friedman] Mr Prime Minister, at noon you will be conferring with the vice prime minister following a break-up, or at least what has been reported as a break-up. In view of everything you said about him, particularly the speech in which you spoke about the nightmares afflicting Peres, what else can you actually tell the vice prime minister? Can you offer him some kind of formula so that this government can remain in office until the end of its tenure in the fall of 1988 when elections are scheduled to be held?

[Shamir] I said a few days ago that as far as I am concerned, the national unity government should continue in office. This is not a matter of personal relations or a break-up in such relations or any other thing of the sort. This is a vital question which has an important effect on our national interest. The national unity government can continue to operate in accordance with the basic guidelines of the unity government's policy, guidelines determined 2 and 1/2 years ago under the clear assumption that if the government abided by them, it would be able to operate and serve Israel's essential interests.

[Dayan] Some things have happened in the course of those 2 and 1/2 years, Mr Shamir. Let me get back to the previous question: Is there a personal break-up between yourself and Mr Peres?

[Shamir] I have said this more than once: It is not a matter of personal relations. We keep in contact according to national and state needs. We did not accidentally run into each other in the middle of the street. We represent two movements and two blocs and as long as we believe that it is necessary and possible to stay together, we will do so. The moment both of us or one of us thinks it is not possible to stay together, we will call it off. However, this is not a personal matter.

[Frankel] Mr Shamir, I would still like to get back to your famous remarks of last Thursday. If I may say so, I have been following your activities for over 4 years and I must say that I cannot recall such a tough and blatant utterance coming from you.

[Shamir] You have many surprises ahead of you. [laughter]

[Frankel] What happened this time? Why did you see a need to deviate from your poised and contained behavior and say what you did?

[Shamir] I voiced what I thought.

[Friedman] Perhaps you said what you did because you think that the idea of an international conference — a foolish idea, as you termed it — is soon to materialize.

[Shamir] This is a grave danger. I still hope this idea will remain in the realm of the abstract. Of course, I do not want to rely on hopes and I really do not want this idea to become a reality because this reality, would be dangerous for Israel.

[Frankel] That is to say that in your meeting at noon today you will once again ask the foreign minister to drop the idea of an international conference?

[Shamir] I cannot tell you what we will discuss today. We have many issues on our agenda — first and foremost, issues affecting the two partners forming the unity government.

[Frankel] You know, it is being said that your decision to stop restraining yourself partly stems from the self-confidence that you may have acquired in the last Herut Party convention, in view of your victory in it.

[Shamir] That is ridiculous. Before the convention people said that I was radicalizing my positions in order to raise my status and prestige in the convention. After the convention people say that I acquired self-confidence and that is why I have been radicalizing my positions. This is totally unfounded. My political views are in no way related to internal party affairs. I care about state affairs and about the people, and I act according to the dictates of my conscience.

[Friedman] Still, it must be clear to you that Peres will continue to work for the implementation of the notion of an international conference — and this was actually the spirit of the agreement reached in the meeting of the Labor Party ministers yesterday. So, as far as you are concerned, perhaps the current situation is the most convenient in terms of going to elections before this idea materializes.

[Shamir] I am not looking for convenient situations for myself; I am looking for what is good for the people. This has always been my goal.

[Frankel] Mr Shamir, with your permission we will go over to the issue of Soviet immigration. We heard this morning about a secret or semi-secret trip to Helsinki by Yosi Beilin, the political director general of the Foreign Ministry, to meet Shultz and brief him on the talks Foreign Minister Shim'on Peres held with Soviet diplomats in Rome. Has Moscow changed its policy toward the Jews living on its soil?

[Shamir] We would like to know and see that. Meanwhile, there are only rumors and piecemeal reports about a few hundred Jews who have been allowed out, but this does not represent a change. If the Soviet Union wants to improve its image and attain a different attitude from the West by changing its policy on Jewish emigration, it must open its gates and allow hundreds of thousands of Jews without imposing any restrictions and qualifications. We must not sell the Jewish cause cheaply. It is not a matter of a few hundreds or a few thousands. We demand hundreds of thousands; we demand full rights for any Soviet Jew who wishes to leave the Soviet Union and immigrate to Israel to be given this chance. Only when this happens will we know — and we will make sure that the United States also knows —that there has been a change in Soviet policy. Until that happens, let us not push our luck and let us not say that there has been a change. Let us go on with the struggle and with our onslaught in the face of the Soviet glasnost. If the Soviets want to exploit the Jewish cause, let them pay the full price.

[Friedman] Mr Prime Minister, following the attacks from all ends of the political spectrum in the last few weeks, do you perhaps, on the eve of the Passover holiday, have something more festive to say that will be agreeable to the entire nation?

[Shamir] Indeed. First of all, I am in favor of national unity. It seems to me there is no holiday more appropriate than Passover to reinforce and emphasize the need for full Jewish unity. Two days ago we witnessed the horrors of Arab terrorism, and we saw what they have in store for us. We must stand together against these dangers. On the other hand, we have also seen the achievements of the national unity government, such as economic recovery, albeit only the beginning of it. Many things still remain to be done. We must be ready just in case immigrants do arrive from the Soviet Union. We must deal with the true issue of the State of Israel, with the strengthening of its position, with the solution of its social problems. We must tone down and do away with the all-pervasive bureaucracy. We must sell the government companies and improve government services. We are capable; we can do this if we all make this effort.

I have no better wishes for the State of Israel and the people than to say: Let us close ranks today and let us proceed together in the framework of a national unity government in which there is real unity, with a view to strengthening and building up our country and our people.

[Friedman] Mr Prime Minister Yitzhaq Shamir, thank you and a happy holiday.

[Shamir] A happy holiday to you and to the Israeli people.

1 Killed, 4 Burned by Molotov Cocktail in W. Bank

TA111914 Jerusalem Television Service in Hebrew 1900 GMT 11 Apr 87

[Text] An Israeli woman was killed and her husband and three children were wounded by a Molotov cocktail thrown in an ambush at their car traveling along the Qalqilyah-Alfe Menashe Road. The explosion of the Molotov cocktail caused the vehicle to catch fire and burn.

Our correspondent Avraham Barzilay reports that the mother was trapped in the car and burned to death while her husband and three children were burned but escaped alive, and are currently in a hospital in the Dan district. The attack occurred at around 1900 near the Arab village of Hablah along the Triangle road.

2nd Molotov Cocktail Thrown

TA112105 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 2100 GMT 11 Apr 87

[Text] A Molotov cocktail was hurled at a vehicle driving near Halhul. No one was hurt, but a curfew was imposed on the area for a few hours.

Rioting Follows Killing

TA120556 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 12 Apr 87

[Text] [Announcer] A woman was killed and her husband and three children seriously injured last night when their car was set on fire by a Molotov cocktail near the village of Hablah. 'Ofra Moses, the mother of the family, was killed on the spot. At latest report, her husband remains in critical condition while her three children are also in hospital. Their condition is described as serious. Two other children who were guests of the family were also taken to hospital and then later released.

When word of the attack reached other settlements in Samaria hundreds of settlers converged on the twon of Qalqilyah and set fire to nearby fields. They also smashed windows and set vehicles ablaze. With more, over to reporter (Joel Altes):

[(Altes)] Security forces were at first so outnumbered by the rioters they were unable to restore order, despite the announcement of an immediate curfew to apply to everyone in the area. Reinforcements were brought in and troops manned six roadblocks, blocking off traffic to and from the area. A command post overseen by Army Chief of Staff General Moshe Levi and senior officers was set up as well. The firebombing followed several other incidents in the territories yesterday, including the throwing of a Molotov cocktail at an Israeli car near the town of Halhul. At the town of Tubas near Nabulus, a 15-year-old youth was shot in the leg when a policeman fired to ward off a firebomb and stone attack against the local police station. Petrol bombs were also thrown at Israeli construction equipment at a settlement near Bethlehem and there were disturbances in Ramallah and the town of (Hilmah). The unrest is said to be part of an effort to support the hunger strike of Arab security prisoners who demand their status be changed to that of political prisoners.

Meanwhile the settler movement and their political allies have responded angrily to the slaying of 'Ofra Moses and the injuries sustained by her family. The head of the Settlements Council of Judaea and Samaria, 'Otni'el Schneller, called on the defense minister to see every incident of stonethrowing or firebombing in the most serious light and to punish offenders accordingly. The head of the local council of Ari'el, Ran Nahman, demanded that defense and police ministers act quicly to apprehend the culprits. He also called on the government to beef up Border Police patrols in the area. And, on the political side, the Tehiya Party spokesman, Avi Farhan, said the woman who was killed in the incident was the first sacrifice on the altar of the deceitful peace created by Shim'on Peres' insane policies. Farhan also blamed Defense Minister Rabin for what he described as a 1/2-year's worth of systematic permissiveness and the decline of the security situation in the territories. And he cited the civil administrator of the territories, Efrayim Sene, in contributing to what he called the Palestinization of Judaea, Samaria, and Gaza that goes hand in hand with abandoning the settlers. For now, the area's blanket curfew has been extended until tomorrow afternoon.

[Announcer] Qalqilya's mayor, 'Abd al-Rahman Abu Sanini, expressed sorrow over 'Ofra Moses' murder last night. He said he hoped the person responsible for the attack would be caught and properly punished. The mayor also said that even though the curfew has made life difficult in his town, residents have accepted it with understanding.

Bi'r Zayt University Closed Off

TA120830 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 0752 GMT 12 Apr 87

[Text] Here is an update on the situation in the territories: Bi'r Zayt University near Ramallah has been cordoned off in the wake of disturbances on the campus this morning. The students who arrived on the campus early this morning were planning disturbances at the university. The set tires on fires and threw stones at the area outside the campus walls. IDF units on the scene did not intervene, but the university has been cordoned off and people are not being permitted in our out.

In the Al-Jalazun refugee camp on the Ramallah-Nabulus Road, an IDF foot patrol was pelted with stones while making its way on the road near the camp. There were no casualties and no damage was caused.

The curfew imposed on Qalqilyah last night in the wake of the riots in retaliation for the terrorist attack near Alfe Menashe has been extended until this evening.

1 Student Killed at Bi'r Zayt

TA131108 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1100 GMT 13 Apr 87

[Text] A Bi'r Zayt student was killed and seven were injured in an incident between IDF forces and students at the old Bi'r Zayt University campus a short time ago. The student is 24-year-ol Musa Halfi of Rafah. The wounded were taken in ambulances to hospitals in Ramallah. Some 20 to 30 students were detained for interrogation by the security forces.

Disturbances Continue 12 Apr

TA121227 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 1100 GMT 12 Apr 87

[Text] IDF bulldozers have uprooted three rows of trees from the orchards along both sides of the highway in the area of the terrorist attack at the Hablah junction. The uprooting was carried out along a section 100 meters long. The IDF bulldozers are now leveling the ground on the spot. The uprooting was carried out at the order of Defense Minister Yitzhaq Rabin.

A rioter was slightly wounded by a rubber bullet near Farah north of Nabulus. While the Border Police were dispersing a riotous demonstration, some of the protesters threw burning tires at the force. Its commander fired three shots into the air and used tear gas to disperse the rioters. Our correspondent Ilan Ben-Dor reports that a similar demonstration was dispersed with tear gas at the Ramallah teacher's college, where stones were thrown at vehicles. One of the settlers who was on the spot fired into the air.

Following disruptions to public order this morning, a curfew was imposed on the Al-Duhayshah refugee camp and the mosque area in Halhul.

Teachers College Closed

TA121815 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1800 GMT 12 Apr 87

[Text] The Military Government has closed for 2 weeks four educational institutes in the territories in which there were disturbances in the last few days. One of the institutes affected is the Ramallah Teachers College, where youths clashed with security forces today.

Our correspondent Arye Gus reports that the curfew on Qalqilyah and the village of Hablah, imposed yesterday after the attack on the Moses family, has been extended for another 24 hours. The curfew was extended over the Al-Duhayshah refugee camp as well, after Israeli vehicles were stoned there.

Arrests of PLO Activists Noted

TA130530 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 13 Apr 87

[Text] A report released a few minutes ago says that security forces last night carried out widespread arrests of PLO activists in Judaea and Samaria. A Voice of Israel correspondent says that the detainees are suspected of incitement and of planning the recent wave of disturbances in the territories.

9 PLO Activists Arrested

TA130624 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0600 GMT 13 Apr 87

[Text] Nine PLO activists from Judaea, Samaria, and East Jerusalem were placed under administrative arrest by the security forces last night. Many others were place under ordinary arrest.

Our correspondent Arye Gus reports that among those detained are Faysal al-Husayni of East Jerusalem, the former director of the Arab Studies Center and the Committee Against the Heavy-handed Policy. Faysal al-Husayni is the son of 'Abd al-Qadr al-Husayni, who was leader of the Arabs in Eretz Yisra'el and was killed in the battle on the Kastel in the War of Independence.

Another detainee is Ma'um al-Sid of Ramallah, the former editor of *Al-Fajr* and one of the leaders of the National Guidance Committee. Other PLO activists suspected of incitement and of planning public disturbances have also been arrested.

Curfew Imposed on Tulkarm Camp

TA131109 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1100 GMT 13 Apr 87

[Text] A curfew has been imposed on the refugee camp in Tulkarm following riots. The curfew clamped down on Qalqilyah following the terrorist attack on Saturday night remains in effect.

2 Soldiers, 2 Terrorists Killed in South Lebanon

TA111823 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1800 GMT 11 Apr 87

[Text] Two IDF soldiers were killed and two slightly injured last night in a clash with terrorists in southern Lebanon. The families of the dead soldiers have been notified. One of the wounded soldiers has meanwhile been released from the hospital and sent back to his unit. This was reported by the IDF spokesman. Our military correspondent Shmu'el Tal is in the newsroom:

[Tal] The clash occurred at around 2000 last night along the border of the security strip. The terrorists shot RPG's and light arms at the soldiers, and the first volley of shots killed the two soldiers. This is what the commander in the area told us about the incident:

[Begin unidentified officer recording] This was an ambush that was spotted by the IDF. The terrorists attacked the unit, which behaved admirably. As a result of the terrorists' shooting and in the first round of fire, our two soldiers were killed. Our unit returned fire effectively and this hit the terrorists and drove them off. During their flight, they left behind a considerable quantity of arms and equipment.

I believe that in the past 3 weeks, both as a result of the relative quiet in the north and as a result of the change to better weather, there is a stirring and reawakening, and the terrorists have been aroused to more action. We are preparing for this and have already long been carrying out all sorts of operations and various activities to provide a good response to this and secure the safety of the Galilee. The people of Israel can consequently move about feeling completely safe. [end recording]

[Tal] The commander we talked to says that signs in the area indicate that the terrorists suffered casualties.

At around 1000 today, cars moving outside the security strip fired several RPG's at an Air Force battle helicopter that took part in the searches. The helicopter attacked the cars and destroyed them, although it was not hit.

As we said, one of the soldiers who was wounded in the incident last night was sent back to his unit this evening, while the other is suffering from minor injuries. The families of the two dead soldiers have been notified.

The defense minister, the chief of staff, and the commander of the Northern Command participated in a debriefing held after the incident today, and Mr Rabin will brief the Cabinet about it tomorrow.

Let us note here that since the beginning of the year, the IDF killed 52 terrorists and wounded another 50 in the security strip and outside it.

[Jerusalem Domestic Service in English at 1800 GMT on 11 April adds the following: "Two terrorists were also killed in the same clash."]

Rabin Discusses West Bank, Lebanon Incidents

TA120916 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 0600 GMT 12 Apr 87

[Telephone interview with Defense Minister Yitzhaq Rabin by Mikha Friedman and Ilana Dayan — live]

[Text] [Friedman] Good morning to you, Defense Minister Yitzhaq Rabin.

[Rabin] Good morning.

[Friedman] The head of the Alfe Menashe Regional Council said last night that those who threw the lethal Molotov cocktail were the first participants in the international conference. The Tehiya Movement has also blamed you and Shim'on Peres of being responsible for the attack. Beyond the political criticism inherent in these remarks, could there be any connection or could this be the answer of the Palestinian rejectionist organizations to the political moves of Shim'on Peres and the Labor Party?

[Rabin] This is not at all related to any political move. To my deep sorrow, in the last 2 years we have seen all the PLO's factions increasing their attacks and disturbances in Judaea, Samaria, and the Gaza Strip. In 1985 we saw an increase in terrorist activities. It is true that in the wake of the PLO's fall from grace with Jordan, after which Jordan closed down some of the offices of this murderous organization and expelled some of its leaders, the number of attacks that were mainly instigated and inspired by terrorist organizations in Jordan decreased significantly. However, the situation in the territories — unfortunately, in this case as well — is still such that various organizations, particularly the Palestinian terrorist organizations, carry out or try to carry out — and unfortunately occasionally also succeed — indiscriminate attacks such as the abominable and murderous incident in which a Molotov cocktail was thrown at a family, causing the death of Mrs Moses and the wounding of her husband and children.

[Dayan] Mr Rabin, how do you feel about the claim of the settlers in Judaea and Samaria that the security forces have actually forsaken them?

[Rabin] I think there is a major exaggeration in that claim. The security forces have taken and will continue to take action. This is the usual situation, with the exception of periods of high tension before historical dates for the terrorist organizations, or events such as those of the last few weeks related to the hunger strike of the security prisoners and all this entails. Such events enhance the desire of the terrorist bodies to act. Of course, we should be prepared in these cases. However, at the same time there is no fool- proof way to prevent occasional terrorist attacks. The State of Israel lives under the shadow of war and has to tackle terrorist activities from Lebanon, which caused the death of two IDF soldiers on Friday, and from within the territories. We have to tackle both war and terrorist activities. I believe the security forces are doing their best, although not everything can be prevented as long as most of the Arab countries continue to be in a state of war with us and the terrorist organizations attack us.

[Friedman] In contrast with what you are saying, the head of the Alfe Menashe Regional Council charges that as early as 6 weeks ago he gave incriminating evidence to the Army about various Palestinian terrorists and that had this information been dealt with properly, last night's attack could have been prevented. What do you say to that?

[Rabin] I cannot go into any details. Since the beginning of the hunger strike by the security prisoners we have been experiencing disturbances and riots. The security forces have reinforced their presence in the area, and other security branches have succeeded in thwarting full-fledged plans for terrorist attacks.

[Dayan] Mr Rabin, in view of all this and your statements that not all terrorist incidents can be prevented, can you show understanding for the disturbances and the expressions of fury perpetrated last night in Qalqilyah by Jewish settlers of Judaea and Samaria?

[Rabin] We cannot tolerate such actions. I understand the uproar of the Alfe Menashe settlers in retaliation for the abominable attempted murder of an entire family, which ended in the death of the mother, Mrs Moses. But under no circumstances whatsoever can I come to terms with such actions, even if I understand the fury felt by the settlers.

[Friedman] Does the lethal ambush in the security zone on Friday night, which caused the death of two IDF soldiers, perhaps give you second thoughts about the defense concept that involves the security zone on our northern border?

[Rabin] Not at all. I would like to remind everyone that it has been almost 2 years since the IDF completed its redeployment to counter the terrorism that had not been eradicated during the Lebanese war; this was in accordance with the Cabinet's decision of January 1985. As a consequence of this redeployment and what you termed as the defense concept, no Israeli civilian has been killed as a result of terrorist attacks from Lebanon on the Galilee. Peace for the Galilee has been achieved through other means, without the massive IDF involvement that existed until over 2 years ago. Indeed, 15 IDF soldiers have fallen in the course of attaining the objective of peace for the Galilee by a new method, 2 IDF soldiers have been kidnapped, and a Phantom navigator fell prisoner and is still being held by Amal. The price is painful, but the objective has been attained.

I would like to send the condolences of the IDF and the defense establishment to the Eylon and Haziza families whose sons fell while carrying out the mission of ensuring peace for the Galilee. We will do everything we can to ensure peace for the Galilee at a less painful and dear price.

[Friedman] Defense Minister Yitzhaq Rabin, I thank you very much.

[Rabin] Thank you.

ALGERIA

Bendjedid Receives Gorbachev Message From Vorontsov

LD111925 Algiers Domestic Service in Arabic
1830 GMT 11 Apr 87

[Text] Brother Chadli Bendjedid, president of the republic and party secretary general, today received Soviet First Deputy Foreign Minister Yuliy Vorontsov, who gave him a message from CPSU General Secretary Mikhail Gorbachev. The meeting was also attended by Foreign Ministry Secretary General Isma'il Hamdani.

Sudanese Interior Minister, Delegation Visit

Received by Messaadia

LD081915 Algiers APS in English 1105 GMT 8 Apr 87

[Text] Algiers, 8 April (APS) — The head of the CC Permanent Secretariat Mohamed Cherif Messaadia received on Tuesday here a Sudanese delegation currently on official visit in Algeria. Mr Messaadia's talks with the visiting delegation (?leader) the secretary general of the Unionist Democratic Party, vice prime minister and foreign minister of the Sudan, Al-Sharif Zayn al-'Abidin al-Hindi took up ways likely to promote bilateral relations between the two parties and questions of common concern.

The two [words indistinct] also analyzed the situation which prevails on the international scene, notably Arab and African issues. Earlier, the Sudanese delegation was received by the president of the People's National Assembly, Rabih Bitat.

Meet Bendjedid 8 Apr

LD090914 Algiers Domestic Service in Arabic
1830 GMT 8 Apr 87

[Text] President Chadli Bendjedid, president of the republic and secretary general of the FLN party, received at the presidency today Mr M'hamed Hadj Yala, member of the Politburo and minister of interior and localities, who briefed him on his mission to Moscow. Brother Yala paid an official visit to the Soviet Union at the invitation of his Soviet counterpart, during which he had talks with a number of soviet officials, including Mr Loginov, secretary of the Central Committee of the Soviet Communist Party in charge with the organization of local affairs. [name and title as heard]

President Chadli Bendjedid also received at his office today Mr al-Sharif Zayn al-'Abidin al-Hindi, Sudanese deputy prime minister, minister of foreign affairs, and secretary general of the Sudanese Unionist and Democratic Party, who is paying a visit to Algeria. Mr al-Sharif Zayn al-'Abidin al-Hindi conveyed a message from Ahmad al-Mirghani, chairman of the State Council, dealing with bilateral relations and other topics of interest to the two fraternal countries. The meeting was also attended by Dr Ahmed Taleb Ibrahimi, member of the Politburo and foreign minister, and the Sudanese ambassador in Algiers.

Completes 3-Day Visit

LD091534 Algiers Domestic Service in Arabic
0630 GMT 9 Apr 87

[Text] Sudanese Foreign Minister al-Sharif Zayn al-'Abidin al-Hindi, ended his official 3-day visit to Algeria yesterday. During his stay, he held a series of talks wih Dr Ahmed Taleb Ibrahimi. The Sudanese foreign minister was also received by President Chadli Bendjedid.

PDRY Foreign Minister Ends Visit, Leaves for Libya

EA102022 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic
1500 GMT 10 Apr 87

[Excerpt] Brother 'Abd al-'Aziz al-Dali, member of the [PDRY] Political Bureau and foreign minister, left Algiers this morning for the Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah carrying a written message from Comrade 'Ali Salim al-Bid, secretary general of the YSP Central Committee, to Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, leader of the 1 September revolution. The message concerns bilateral relations, the latest situation in the Palestinian and Arab arenas, and issues of common interest. [passage omitted]

Government Denies Role in Dissident's Death

LD082143 Algiers Domestic Service in French
1830 GMT 8 Apr 87

[Text] A French lawyer of Algerian origin, Mr (Ali Messilli), was murdered last night [7 April] in front of his Paris home. Western agencies carried the news today, and certain circles wanted to use this story to implicate Algeria. The APS agency stressed in this connection that Algeria, which has always condemned such actions at the highest level, deplored this dastardly assassination and, at the same time, strongly objected to attempts to implicate Algeria by circles well-known for their hostility to our country. The APS agency also expressed its deep conviction that the tragic death of Mr (Ali Messilli) was in fact, a simple publicity stunt by powerless revanchist circles. APS concluded by stressing that Algeria, which has suffered in her struggle to promote respect for mankind, refuted such actions with a resolve that reflected its traditions of dignity for mankind.

LIBYA

Aouzou Strip 'Indivisible Part' of Libya

LD122004 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 1815 GMT 12 Apr 87

[Text] Tripoli, 12 Al Tayr JANA — In reply to the declarations of the French minister of cooperation and those of the agent Mobutu which dealt, from their point of view, with the form of settlement — defended by France and its agents in Africa — for the Chadian issue, a spokesman for the General People's Committee of the People's Bureau for Foreign Liaison declared the following:

First, France does not have the right to speak for Africa, (?because we) have never heard — nor have any of the continent's other states — that the French minister of cooperation was appointed as an official spokesman for the African states, entitling him to talk about African lands or their borders. This is a matter which, due to its nature, is not under any sphere of competence apart from that of the continent's countries and peoples. Had Africa been left alone, it would have been able to solve its problems relying on its will, free from the bonds of submission and subordination, and relying on its deep awareness of its real interests.

Second, the successive French declarations are in fact a device by which the French Government is trying to lengthen the duration of the conflict in Chad in order to justify its effective occupation of this country and the continuity of its colonialist presence there.

Third, the Great Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah is willing to emphasize here that Aozou is an indivisible part of the Libyan Arab land, and that it was not in the past, is not in the present, and will not be in the future an object of bargain, international arbitration, or concession.

If the matter concerns the problem of the borders with Chad, the Libyan border is not situated where its international borders are today.

Fourth, the agent Mobutu, while speaking about the borders and the land, does not know, to our mind, the meaning of sovereignty and its link with them to be able to tackle it. Had the matter been so, he would not have resorted to letting "Kamina" base in Shaba Province be used by U.S. imperialism to strike at liberation movements in Africa.

The living force in Africa knows very well the role of agents in Africa. Their situation never changes whatever the conditions, whether they are Africans in the Belgian colonial police, or heads of state with the rank of field marshal in U.S. intelligence, it is the first position that made the agent Mobutu deserve the rank of field marshal. The change of ranks is but a promotion in the service of Belgian colonialism in the past and U.S. imperialism today. Will Africa become aware of the role of agents to shut it ears to their calls?

Zaire's Mobuto 'Confirmed' Mercenaries in Chad

LD111900 Tripoli JANA in English 1748 GMT 11 Apr 87

[Text] Paris, Al Tayr 11, *Jamahiriyah News Agency* — The puppet ruler of Zaire, Mobuto Sese Seko, acknowledged massive human losses amongst his forces and the mercenaries whom he recruited to fight alongside the gangs of agent Habre.

The *Jeune Afrique* magazine reported that puppet Mobuto confirmed that to journalists in the presence of agent Habre when he visited recently the French colony of Chad.

Furthermore, the puppet ruler of Zaire confirmed that he trained scores of mercenaries whose number was more than three thousand at the base Konakouli in the far north of the country and sent them to Chad to fight alongside the Zairean regular forces and the gangs of Ndjamena.

Sudanese Official Statements on Chad Condemned

LD121652 Tripoli Domestic Service in Arabic 1600 GMT 12 Apr 87

[Text] A spokesman for the People's Committee for Foreign Liaison has made the following statement:

Statements by Sudanese officials have repeatedly spoken of the presence of Libyan forces in Sudan. Although these statements reflect the pressure of Sudan's political past and foreign influence, the spokesman of the People's Committee for Foreign Liaison has the following to say about these statements and their dimensions:

1. These statements, so frequently repeated and circulated at various positions of power by Sudanese officials, have exceeded the limits of reason and have become a mere repetition of an old tune used frequently by the buried Al-Sadat and the severed tail Numayri at the behest of the United States and hostile forces known for their suspect links in Sudan and abroad.

2. This kind of talk and its frequent repetition are, as far as Libya is concerned, a part of the past that was buried with Al-Sadat and the severed tail Numayri. They are nothing more than a revival of the claims about the presence of the Islamic corps. We do not believe that anyone has forgotten that when Al-Sharif al-Hindi and Al-Sadiq al-Mahdi occupied Khartoum, the same agents portrayed the matter as a Libyan invasion of Sudan.

3. We in Libya do not allow anyone to speak of the presence of Libyan forces in Sudan because that would mean changing the facts. The forces that are there are GUNT forces and it is of no concern to us whether they withdraw or not. These forces are trying to liberate their country, Chad.

4. The repetition of this tune and the fact that the imperialist information media have quickly picked it up and circulated it in fact confirms the same line used in the past by the buried Al-Sadat and the severed tail Numayri. This leads us to believe that Garang and Ethiopia were right when they said that what has changed in Sudan is individuals, not state policies and direction, and that the shadow of the lackey government and U.S. presence and influence are still there in Sudan.

U.S. Statement on Morocco, VOA Antennas Condemned

LD121054 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 0938 GMT 12 Apr 87

[Text] New York, 12 April — At noon on Thursday, the U.S. State Department circulated a statement which it described as pertaining to North Africa. The statement said that the United States is currently building in Morocco the largest antenna stations for radio transmission for use by the Voice of America. This will constitute a real threat to all the regional telecommunication networks which will be exposed to the listening and spying devices at these stations.

This measure constitutes a new effort in the American cultural sabotage strategy administered by the CIA through open channels represented by the Voice of America which propagates allegations and fabrications against the peoples fighting American domination.

In the same context, the statement links between the traitorous hospitality shown to the terrorist Shim'on Peres in Morocco and King Hassan II's unilateral abrogation of the Ouajda unity agreement. It says that Washington has welcomed the Moroccan steps in both directions and that this will help the U.S. Administration welcome Hassan II later this year.

The American statement, which was devoid of all diplomatic courtesy and respect for the sovereignty of independent states, revealed a flagrant interference in the internal affairs of Tunisia which, it says, has seen a deterioration in human rights.

The statement declares that the United States has in the past 5 years provided $500 million to the Tunisian Government to finance the establishment of a limited Tunisian military force to act as a deterrent to any likely Libyan aggression, it is alleged.

This announcement, which seems to have been carefully worded, prompts one to say that the U.S. Administration no longer attempts to conceal its feverish efforts to drive a wedge of conflicts between the Arab people in both fraternal countries at a time when all indications point to the fact that their relations were making wide steps toward harmony.

PDRY's Al-Dali Arrives in Tripoli for Visit 10 Apr

Makes Arrival Statement

LD102124 Tripoli Voice of Greater Arab Homeland in Arabic 2015 GMT 10 Apr 87

[Text] PDRY Foreign Minister Dr 'Abd al-'Aziz al-Dali arrived in Tripoli this evening at the head of a PDRY delegation for a visit to the Great Jamahiriyah.

In a statement to the JANA correspondent, Dr al-Dali said: Our visit falls with the context of bolstering the revolutionary ties between the Great Jamahiriyah and South Yemen.

Meets Foreign Liaison Secretary

LD112140 Tripoli JANA in English 1650 GMT 11 Apr 87

[Text] Tripoli, Al Tayr 11, *Jamahiriyah News Agency* — Engineer Jadallah 'Azzuz al-Talhi, the secretary of the People's Committee for the People's Foreign Liaison Bureau, met this afternoon with the foreign minister of South Yemen, Dr 'Abd al-'Aziz al-Dali, who is on a visit to Great Jamahiriyah. Present at the meeting were the director of liaison in the Arab homeland and the Yemeni charge d'affaires in Tripoli.

Gives Message to Al-Qadhdhafi

LD112145 Tripoli Television Service in Arabic 1930 GMT 11 Apr 87

[Text] The brother leader of the revolution has received Brother 'Abd al-'Aziz al-Dali, foreign minister of South Yemen, who handed him a written message from Brother 'Ali Salim al-Bid, secretary general of the Socialist Party in South Yemen.

Ends Visit 12 Apr

LD122301 Tripoli Voice of Greater Arab Homeland in Arabic 2015 GMT 12 Apr 87

[Text] The foreign minister of South Yemen, Dr 'Abd al-'Aziz al-Dali, left Tripoli this evening after a visit to the Great Jamahiriyah. Eng Jadallah 'Azzuz al-Talhi, secretary of the People's Committee of the People's Bureau for Foreign Liaison, was present to see him off at the Tripoli International Airport. He praised in a statement to the JANA correspondant at Tripoli International Airport the Libyan people's steadfastness under the leadership of the leader of the revolution, Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, and his ability to face up to aggression and conspiracies. He said that these conspiracies do not seek to harm just the revolution in the Jamahiriyah, but the Arab revolution as a whole. From this comes the importance of unity and solidarity for steadfastness and carrying the rifle [words indistinct] to thwart the imperialist conspiracies.

JANA Reports Visit

LD112154 Tripoli JANA in English 1750 GMT 11 Apr 87

[Text] Al-Marj, Al Tayr 11, *Jamahiriyah News Agency* — The popular delegation of North Yemen who are at present on a visit to Great Jamahiriyah, toured this morning the municipality of Al-Jabal Al-Akhdar. The tour included factory of blankets at Al-Morj and Al-Mukhtar agronomic project at Sidi Arhouma and the University of Umar al-Mukhtar for Agronomic Studies at Al-Bayda.

The delegation was received by the secretary of the People's Committee of the Municipality and a number of members of people's Committees and congresses in the area.

Also the delegation visited the factories of furniture at Al-Bayda and historical monuments at Shahat.

The head of the delegation, Salih Abbad al-Khouli, lauded the massive civilized achievements realised by the Libyan Arab people thanks to the great Al-Fatih revolution.

Al-Qadhdhafi Briefed by Returning Emissaries

LD090915 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 1717 GMT 8 Apr 87

[Text] Tripoli, 8 Apr, JANA — The brother leader of the revolution today received Dr Muftah al-Ustah 'Umar, secretary of the General People's Congress, who reported on the important results of the mission entrusted to him by the brother leader of the revolution to Saudi Arabia, the United Arab Emirates, Qatar, Kuwait, and Bahrain.

He also received brother 'Umar Ishkal, secretary for the affairs of the conferences, who presented to him a report on the important results of the mission entrusted to him by the brother leader of the revolution to the Sudan, Somalia, Djibouti, North Yemen, and the PDRY.

MAURITANIA

Foreign Ministry Statement on Moroccan Activities

LD122247 Nouakchott Domestic Service in Arabic 2030 GMT 12 Apr 87

[Text] The Mauritanian news agency this evening transmitted a statement issued by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and cooperation. Here is the text:

Since 12 December 1984 the Islamic Republic of Mauritania has been making great efforts to establish and strengthen its fraternal relations with all the states in the Arab Maghreb region and at the same time has actively participated in the process of relaxation in the region. In addition, efforts have been concentrated internally on the reorganization of the national economy, fighting illiteracy, and mobilizing our people to seek knowledge and education and unite in the face of the many challenges being imposed by nature.

However, for some time now work has been in progress on the construction of the sixth Moroccan wall in the Moroccan Sahara near a very sensitive Mauritanian area which contains towns, railways, and economic installations. Within the framework of this new expansion of military activities, foreign forces arrived a few days ago at the gates of (Ilal), and the wall is only 400 meters away from that location. Currently these works are continuing day and night adjacent to our border and only 2 km from the railway linking Zouerate and Nouadhibou.

This situation is very serious, and entails [word indistinct] for escalation; it is contrary to our interests at the level of our relations and to our people's legitimate expectations. In actual fact there is nothing that can justify such a situation. In all situations this state of affairs makes it imperative for Mauritania to give priority to arranging its defensive means, as our country will not submit to any threat, temporary or permanent, no matter what this threat may be. Irrespective of the matter, our neutral attitude vis-a-vis the western Sahara dispute remains unchanged.

MOROCCO

APS: Israel Warns Hassan II of Assassinatin Plot

LD111624 Algiers APS in Arabic 1400 GMT 11 Apr 87

[Text] Beirut, 11 April — The Beirut-based weekly magazine *Al-Kifah al-'Arabi* has reported that a number of senior Israeli intelligence officers have arrived in Rabat to bring King Hassan II information connected with an alleged attempt to assassinate him.

According to the magazine, "the information brought by the enemy officers indicates that the attempt was planned most carefully by a Middle East party and could be one of several plans drawn up for the purpose." The magazine also reported that a precise, true coordination has existed between Rabat and Tel Aviv since the Zionist Shim'on Peres' visit to Morocco and his meeting with King Hassan II.

Sudanese Foreign Minister Arrives for Talks 8 Apr

LD090837 Rabat Domestic Service in Arabic 2300 GMT 8 Apr 87

[Excerpt]Sudanese Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Zayn al-'Abidin al-Hindi this evening arrived in Morocco carrying a message for his majesty the king from the chairman of the Sudanese State Council. He will hold talks with the minister of foreign affairs and cooperation to strengthen bilateral relations and discuss a number of issues concerning the Arab world. [passage omitted]

Confers With Filali

LD091441 Rabat Domestic Service in Arabic 1300 GMT 9 Apr 87

[Text] Mr Abdellatif Filali, minister of foreign affairs and cooperation, conferred this morning with Zayn al-'Abidin al-Hindi, Sudan's deputy premier and minister of foreign affairs. During this meeting, the two ministers reviewed a number of international topics of common interest, as well the existing relations of cooperation between Morocco and Sudan. The meeting was attended by Ahmed Cherkaoui, secretary of state for foreign affairs and cooperation, as well as the Sudanese ambassador in Rabat.

Received by Laraki

LD101056 Rabat Domestic Service in Arabic 2300 GMT 9 Apr 87

[Excerpt] Zayn al-'Abidin al-Hindi, Sudan's prime minister and foreign minister, was received today by Prime Minister Azzedine Laraki. The Sudanese prime minister expressed satisfaction at the identical views reached on all issues discussed, which included the Middle East, the Gulf, West Africa, the Palestinian cause, and the challenges facing the Arab nation. [passage omitted]

Departs After Talks

LD122222 Rabat Domestic Service in Arabic 2000 GMT 12 Apr 87

[Excerpts] Zayn al-'Abidin al-Hindi, Sudanese deputy premier and foreign minister, ended his visit to Morocco today. During his visit, he met his majesty and held talks with a number of Moroccan officials on bilateral cooperation. With regard to the results of this visit, the Sudanese minister said the following:

[Passage omitted] I am returning with the best results that an envoy can bring back to his country, for we have studied in detail and with all frankness the problems that surround us as Arabs and Africans. Our viewpoints on these problems were identical. We are now ready to deal with these problems as (?recognized) unity that can contribute to their radical solution. If we had known this initiative would have such results, we would have launched it several years ago. [passage omitted]

SUDAN

Al-Mahdi Praises Gift of 4 Libyan MIG-23's

JN121602 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1450 GMT 12 Apr 87

[Text] Khartoum, 12 Apr (SUNA) — Prime Minister and Defense Minister al-Sadiq al-Mahdi has called the four MIG-23 aircraft presented to Sudan as a gift from the Libyan Jamahiriyah a true expression of the brotherly and good relations between the two countries. Speaking to the press at a ceremony unveiling the MiGs, Al-Mahdi said the Sudanese people appreciate the Libyan gesture and see it as sure evidence of the common interests of the two brotherly peoples.

In a speech at the ceremony, the acting Sudanese Air Force commander praised military cooperation with Libya and said the aircraft were fully outfitted and that the engineers, pilots, and technicians were trained by the Libyans. The four aircraft would fill a vacuum in Sudan's air defenses and bode well for Sudanese-Libyan relations, he said, and hoped for further military assistance from Libya.

Al-Mahdi then heard a briefing on the combat features of the MIG's and said he was donating 10,000 Sudanese pounds to the country's Air Force.

Meanwhile Sudan's minister of state for defense, Major General Fadlallah Burmah Nasir, has praised the Libyan gesture saying it demonstrates Libya's support for the Sudanese people. Sudan, he added, is opposed to violence from whatever source and the resort to violence by any party. Peace based on justice and free decisionmaking is the right course leading to sound relations among nations, Burmah said.

The ceremony was also attended by Jum'a al-Fazzani, secretary of the Libyan Arab Brotherhood Bureau in Khartoum and a number of senior Armed Forces officers.

SUNA Notes Reaction to Al-Mahdi Initiative

JN081408 Khartoum SUNA in English 1010 GMT 8 Apr 87

[Text] Khartoum Apr 8 (SUNA) — The international mass media made a wide coverage to the new peace initiative for solving the southern Sudan question posed by Prime Minister al-Sadiq al-Mahdi in his address on the occasion of the 2nd anniversary of the popular April uprising.

On the other hand reporting from Addis Ababa *Reuter* quoted what it described as Sudan People Liberation Army "SPLA" as saying that the movement rejected the ceasefire and called on Al-Mahdi to lift the state of emergency, which [has been] imposed in the country since 1985, and to take positive steps towards the peace.

The premier had declared last April 6 a two-week ceasefire and called the SPLM to take a similar steps as a prelude for solving the southern Sudan question.

"The state of emergency will be lifted when the SPLM cease fire," Al-Mahdi said.

Former Numayri Vice President's Sentence Commuted

JN120825 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1712 GMT 11 Apr 87

[Excerpts] Khartoum, 11 Apr (SUNA) — The sentence passed against prisoner 'Umar Muhammad al-Tayyib, first vice president of ousted President Ja'far Muhammad Numayri, in the case concerning the transportation of Falasha Jews has been commuted to 12 years and 9 months. In addition, he will be granted special treatment. This replaces the sentence passed against him on 5 April 1986. [passage omitted]

It is worthy noting that prisoner 'Umar Muhammad al-Tayyib on was sentenced to 20 years imprisonment on another count. Thus, his total term is now 32 years and 9 months.

KENYA

Chadian Foreign Minister Lassou Visits Nairobi

Received by Mwangale

EA092137 Nairobi KNA in English 2140 GMT 9 Apr 87

[Excerpt] Nairobi, 9 Apr — The minister for foreign affairs, Mr Elijah Mwangale, has said that Africa is spending enormous resources on civil wars which could have been used for social and economic development for the people. Mr Mwangale said this when he received the Chadian minister for foreign affairs and co-operation, Mr Gouara Lassou, who paid him a courtesy call in his office yesterday.

Mr Lassou briefed his Kenya counterpart on the war situation between Chad and the Libyan troops in northern Chad. He said Chadian troops had made substantial advances in driving Libyan troops outside the country.

Mr Mwangale stated that the ongoing fighting between Chad and Libya is a matter of great concern to the Organization of African Unity. He urged the warring parties to respect and adhere to the OAU Charter which calls for non-violability of territorial integrity of member states. He said "Chad and Libya should respect their territorial boundaries as they existed at the time of independence from the former colonial masters." He said Kenya would be interested in seeing a peaceful solution between Chad and Libya.

Mr Lassou said that Chad is a sovereign state and its people have a right to maintain their dignity. He accused the Libyan leader Col. Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi of wanting to colonize Chad and treating people with black skins as slaves.

He said the relations between President Hissein Habre and Mr Goukouni Oueddei had now greatly improved and that the latter is expected to return to Chad any time from now to work out a solution between Chadian warring factions. [passage omitted]

Holds Talks With Moi

EA092136 Nairobi KNA in English 0920 GMT 9 Apr 87

[Excerpt] Nairobi, 9 Apr — President Daniel arap Moi today at State House, Nairobi, held talks with the Chadian minister for foreign affairs and co-operation, Mr Gouara Lassou.

During the talks, President Moi expressed the need for reconciliation in Chad so that the country could realize peace.

President Moi also felt that foreign troops which are not invited by Chad should respect the territorial integrity of that country. He urged the Organization of African Unity (OAU) ad hoc committee on Chad to continue looking for ways of resolving the problems in that country.

He noted that relations between the two countries were warm and cordial. [passage omitted]

State Minister Denies Detention of Ugandans

EA102145 Nairobi KNA in English 1625 GMT 10 Apr 87

[Text] Nairobi, 10 Apr — A minister of state in the Office of the President, Mr J.K. Ole Tipis, has refuted allegations by the Ugandan Government that a diplomat and two other Ugandan nationals were arrested, detained and harassed by Kenyan authorities. In a press statement issued today, Mr Tipis explained that Dennis Kamugisha, who is a second secretary with the Ugandan High Commission in Kenya, was picked [up] by Busia police on 20 February after failing to identify himself. He was accompanied by a lady and a Major Kamara of the Uganda military intelligence.

The three were taken to Busia police station for interrogation, and Kamugisha and the lady were released the next day after being identified by Ugandan administration officials. Major Kamara was found to have overstayed in Kenya under suspicious circumstances, the minister said, and was therefore charged in court for the offense. He was sentenced to jail for six months, but was later aquitted on appeal.

A fourth Ugandan, Mr Andrew Lutaaya, rang Kenya at Busia police station from state house, Entebbe asking about the fate of the three Ugandans. He has not been heard of since.

Mr Tipis said that the Uganda Government was aware of the details of these incidents, and should therefore not allege that the people in question were harassed or tortured by Kenyan authorities. "Kenya believes in the rule of law which is the basis of our democracy in this country and does not condone lawlessness as appears to have been suggested," he said.

He said that instead of Uganda claiming that its nationals living in Kenya are unsafe, it should appreciate the hospitality we gave to thousands of Ugandans who sought refuge during the many years of political turmoil in their country. He, however, said that despite these allegations by the Uganda Government, Kenya will always strive for the maintenance of the good relations between the two countries.

SOMALIA

Barre Claims Ethiopia 'Intensified' Hostilities

EA110844 Mogadishu Domestic Service in Somali 2045 GMT 8 Apr 87

[Excerpts] Somali Foreign Minister Abdurahman Jama Barre held a news conference today at the Foreign Affairs Ministry. He briefed journalists on the current initiatives for peace between the SDR and Ethiopia. The conference was attended by local and foreign journalists. [passage omitted]

The foreign minister said Somalia informed Ethiopia of its desire to end hostilities between the two countries 5 years ago. Challe Dr Abdurahman Jama Barre noted that the ad hoc committee's task was to investigate the causes of the difficulties and problems between the two neighboring countries. He pointed out that the ad hoc committee had met on a number of occasions in both countries, but that no meaningful results had been achieved despite both parties' agreement that peace initiatives should continue. The foreign minister expressed his government's belief that if tangible results were to be attained, frankness and a desire for serious discussions should dominate the talks.

The SDR foreign minister went on to say that during their talks with the Ethiopians, they proposed the following points to the Ethiopian regime:

1. Both sides should suspend propaganda that could hamper the talks.

2. Both sides should withdraw their troops to agreed points.

3. Both sides should suspend hostilities which could jeopardize the discussions.

4. Diplomatic relations should be resumed.

The SDR foreign minister said these points were viewed as practical steps to deal with the region's problems. Dr Abdurahman Jama Barre explained that his country had adhered to the letter and spirit of the Djibouti understanding between Challe Mohamed Siad Barre and Colonel Mengistu Haile Mariam.

The SDR foreign minister continued by noting that his country had strictly avoided any action that could strain relations between the two countries and endanger the peace process. However, he added, the Ethiopian Government had not only failed to cease hostilities against Somalia, but had actually intensified them. The latest such action against Somalia was carried out by the Ethiopians on 12 February. The Ethiopian action is clearly contrary to the understanding and the present moves for peace. The SDR foreign minister said that to prove its desire for a serious discussion of peace, Somalia had ignored all of Ethiopia's provocations to avoid a breakdown in the peace talks.

The SDR foreign minister concluded his briefing by noting that if Ethiopia were serious about peace, our position would be obvious and beyond any reasonable doubt.

TANZANIA

Defense Minister Warns Against RSA Aggression

EA092142 Dar Es Salaam Domestic Service in Swahili 1900 GMT 8 Apr 87

[Text] Kyela — The defense and security forces, the militia, and residents of border areas have been urged to tighten security and to be on constant alert against enemies. The call was made today in Kyela, Mbeya Region, by Ndugu Salim Ahmed Salim, deputy prime minister and minister of defense and national service, after being entertained by defense force contingents stationed in Kyela. Ndugu Salim said that Tanzania enjoys cordial relations with its neighbors, but warned strongly against acts of aggression and machinations by the South African apartheid regime, which uses some independent African countries as its puppets. The deputy prime minister named the puppets as the MNR of Mozambique and UNITA of Angola. He said the two groups were destabilizing the independence and peace of the Frontline States.

UGANDA

SUNA: Museveni Views Border Issue, Garang

JN111854 Khartoum SUNA in English 1752 GMT 11 Apr 87

[Text] Kampala, April 11 (SUNA) — Uganda's President Yoweri Museveni stressed that security situation has ameliorated at Uganda's northern joint borders with Sudan due to Sudanese authorities cooperation with his country.

President Museveni who was speaking to a press conference held here Saturday with Sudanese reports explained that the Armed Forces stationing at Kaya, north of Uganda, were well carrying out their duty to protect the borders, but he complained against what he termed as aids presented by some Sudanese officials at Nimule area, south of Sudan, to Ugandan rebels.

Museveni called on the Sudanese Government to carry out its pledge and move the Ugandan refugees inside the Sudanese territories at the distances recognised by the international laws.

As for his relation with the Sudanese People's Liberation Army (SPLA) leader Col. John Garang, President Museveni said John Garang is his friend and colleague, but he argued that it's of no logic to aid him for this reason only, adding he (Museveni) is a man of principles.

However, he said that the Sudanese officials should understand that he could react if his country's interests were threatened arguing that if he presented aids to Col. Garang, this would create big troubles to the Sudan. Therefore, he continued, the Sudanese officials have to respect his country's national interests and prevent his government's opponents from moving across Sudan's soil to make unrest in Uganda.

Museveni Decree on National Resistance Council

EA092234 Kampala Domestic Service in English 0400 GMT 9 Apr 87

[Text] President Museveni has signed a decree amending Legal Notice No 1 of 1986 which, among other things, provides for the enlargement of the National Resistance Council [NRC]. It also spells out the manner in which the NRC is to exercise its legislative powers and provides for other matters.

Under the decree, Legal Notice No 1 of 1986 is amended:

A. By substituting for Paragraph 1 the suspension of Article 3, Chapter 4, (?Sub) Articles 24, 28, 34, 35, and 36. Chapter 5 and Article 63 of the Constitution and all appointments and offices except public offices held before the 26th day of January 1986, pursuant to the powers contained in those articles and chapters, are hereby terminated with effect from that date.

B. In Sub-paragraph 2, Paragraph 2 thereof is added: That the national political commissar, the administrative secretary of the National Resistance Movement [NRM] and the director of legal affairs of NRM, cabinet ministers, deputy and assistant ministers when the council is sitting as the legislature. [sentence as heard]

Paragraph 4 thereof is also substituted by the following: The national political commissar shall be the secretary to the NRC and, in his absence, the administrative secretary of the NRM shall act as the secretary.

Paragraph 7 thereof is substituted by the following: All legislative powers hitherto exercised by parliament are hereby vested in the NRC and shall be exercised through the passage of statutes assented to by the president. The NRC may regulate its own procedures including the conduct of its members. Every member of the NRC shall, upon taking his place therein, take and subscribe before the council the oath of allegiance.

Paragraph 9 thereof is substituted by the following: The president may appoint ministers, deputy ministers or assistant ministers after they have been vetted by the NRC or its committees. There shall be a cabinet of ministers consisting of the president, the prime minister, and such other ministers as may be appointed to the cabinet by the president.

The functions of the cabinet shall be to assist in the formulation of, and to implement the policy of, the Government of Uganda, and in the performance of these functions the government shall be collectively responsible to the NRC.

Paragraph 11 thereof is substituted by the following: Subject to Paragraph 12 hereof, all liabilities and legitimate obligations incurred by the Government of the Republic of Uganda before the 26th day of January 1986 shall continue in full force and effect.

By substituting for Paragraph 12 thereof:

1. No acts and all other proceedings whatsoever, whether civil or criminal, shall be instituted in any court for, or on account of, or in respect of any other matter or thing done during the continuation of operations consequent upon, or incidental to, the same assumption of powers of government, if done by a member of the National Resistance Army in the execution of his duty, or for the defense of Uganda and in accordance with the defense of Uganda, and in accordance with the National Resistance Army Code of Conduct and Operational Code of Conduct set out in the schedule hereto.

2. No civil suit, action or other proceeding whatsoever shall be instituted in any court for recovery of damages or compensation against the government or a local administration on account, or in respect of, any [word indistinct] acts, or omission of, or any breach of (?executory) duty by a member of government security forces, police forces, prison services or intelligence agencies by whatever names called for by chiefs, local administrations, policy or other officials of any local administration resulting in assault of, injury to, or loss of life of any person, arrest, imprisonment, confinement or detention or any person in any manner whatsoever; seizure, use or destruction of, or damage to property of whatsoever description, where such acts or omission occurred within the period beginning on the 1st day of November 1978 and ending on the 26th day of January 1986.

Any suit, actions or proceedings against the government or a local administration arising out of the act or omissions referred to in Sub-paragraph 2 of this paragraph pending before any court immediately before the 23d day of August 1986 shall forthwith (?lapse).

Nothing in this paragraph shall apply to any suit, action or proceeding wherein judgment was delivered before the 23d day of August 1986, any suit, action or proceedings arising out of a traffic accident, or any personal liability incurred by a person who was employed by, or in the service of the government or a local administration. For the avoidance of doubt, the provision of Chapter 3 of the Constitution shall not apply to causes of action or rights that are a subject matter of suits, actions or proceedings referred to under Sub-paragraphs 1, 2:I and 2:II of this paragraph.

It is further stated in the Decree that the National Resistance Army shall, as from the 26th Day of January 1986, be the National Army of Uganda and shall, subject to the provisions of Paragraph 10 hereof, be subject to, and be regulated in accordance with, the National Resistance Army Code of Conduct and Operational Code of Conduct.

This decree shall be deemed to have come into force on the 23d day of August 1986, provided that the provisions of Paragraphs A and B of Section 1 shall be deemed to have come into force on the 26th day of January 1986.

BENIN

Nicaragua's D'Escoto Arrives for 3-Day Visit

AB091513 Cotonou Domestic Service in French
1930 GMT 8 Apr 87

[Excerpt] Rev Father Miguel D'Escoto Brockman, the Nicaraguan foreign minister, began a 3-day friendly visit to Benin today. He was welcomed at Cotonou International Airport by his Beninese counterpart, Guy Landry Hazoume.

In an interview to newsmen on his arrival, Miguel D'Escoto talked about the internal situation in his country, with emphasis on its social and cultural aspects. He also spoke about the framework within which his visit to Benin falls.

[Begin recording] [D'Escoto — in Spanish, fading into superimposed French translation] I am happy to be here in Benin. I came to make contact with this country, which is a very active member of our movement of nonaligned states. Indeed, this is my first visit to your country, but it will not be the last [words indistinct].

Our visit is part of the policy of solidarity my country is initiating with the African states that have always supported us. International solidarity has never been denied to the Nicaraguan people's heroic struggle.

Africa is playing a very important role in the struggle we are waging in Nicaragua and this is why we would like to express our gratitude to the Beninese people, and through them to all the African peoples we will not have the opportunity to visit.

[Reporter] Your Excellency, what is the exact situation in Nicaragua within the framework of this revolutionary struggle you are waging to gradually restore a peaceful society, where justice and social progress will prevail?

[D'Escoto] [Passage indistinct] We, the people of Nicaragua, want to be on friendly terms with the Americans. We do not want a situation in which the stronger nations impose themselves on or threaten the weaker ones. We want a situation in which mutual respect for sovereignty prevails. We want freedom or death. As you may know, the so-called contras, who are trained and entirely financed by the CIA, were recently condemned by the International Court of Justice. They used to be 18,000 strong. But now, there are no more than 5,000 troops.

You also know that due to its obstinacy, the United States continues to wage war on our heroic people, and is currently facing a number of difficulties on the international scene. I can assure you that despite all the problems we face in the field, we have made very remarkable progress. In the area of literacy, for example, we have been able to teach a large portion of our population how to read. In health, we have succeeded in eliminating polio and yellow fever and have also reduced the infant mortality rate. [passage omitted] [end recording]

Meets Kerekou, Comments

AB110947 Cotonou Domestic Service in French
1930 GMT 10 Apr 87

[Text] President Kerekou received three dignitaries in his office this morning. They are Nicaraguan Foreign Minister Comrade Miguel D'Escoto; His Excellency (Saliou Yaho), Niger's ambassador to Benin; and His Excellency (Hans Badjer), FAO representative in Benin. Comrade D'Escoto, who has finished his trip to Benin, went to greet and thank the head of state.

[Begin recording] [D'Escoto — in Spanish, fading into French translation] The purpose of our visit is to deliver the fraternal, cordial, and revolutionary greetings of President Daniel Ortega, president of the Sandinist National Liberation Front, and of all the Nicaraguan people, to President Mathieu Kerekou, who is a friend of not only the Nicaraguan people, but of all peoples. We would also like to take this opportunity to express our gratitude to the Beninese people for the firm support they have given us in our country's struggle. It was a very warm trip. We saw that President Kerekou is a man of good sense, who fully understands the reasons behind the Nicaraguan people's struggle, for he himself is leading a state struggling for its independence.

[Reporter] Comrade Minister, what is the domestic political situation in Nicaragua today?

[D'Escoto] I can say that the current political situation in Nicaragua is very stable. One can say it is more stable today than it has been in the past in Latin America. Through the will of the people, we elected a president democratically. We have a party whose popularity is increasing steadily. We organized free general elections and drew up our first political constitution — a truly democratic constitution.

On the military plane — I am talking about the military situation because, as you know, the United States is waging war on our people — I can say that Reagan's mercenaries have failed completely. We are calling on the United States to abandon its illegal and immoral policy so we can devote ourselves to the major task of national construction. We are also calling on the United States to accept the verdict of the International Court of Justice. [end recording]

Our guest's friendly visit ended today. After his various discussions, the Nicaraguan foreign minister left Cotonou late this afternoon. He was seen off by his Beninese counterpart, Guy Landry Hazoume. While in the VIP lounge of Cotonou Cadjehou International Airport, Comrade D'Escoto spoke to Constant Agbidjinoukou about his meetings with leading party and state officials.

[Begin D'Escoto recording — in Spanish, fading into French translation] I am very happy about the visit I just paid to your country. I can describe it as a complete success. The highlight of my stay here was my meeting with the president. I saw in him an extraordinary leader and a great friend of Nicaragua, a great friend and lover of just causes, a great leader of the nonaligned, as well as a great defender of peace. During our visit, we also took the opportunity to exchange ideas with our counterpart, Guy Landry Hazoume. We hope the bonds of friendship between our two countries, which are already very sincere and cordial, will be further strengthened. Thank you. [end recording]

Before being received by the head of state this morning, the Nicaraguan foreign minister held a news conference with members of the International Relations Club of the Beninese Journalists Association. Comrade D'Escoto took the opportunity to talk about the ideology and program of the Sandinist Front and explained his own relations, as a priest, with the Vatican.

In response to questions on the Sandinist Front, the foreign minister specified that it is not a coalition of political factions. It is a nonideological vanguard party inspired by the realities of Nicaragua, and was formed after a long period of gestation of the Nicaraguan people's secular struggle. Comrade D'Escoto then added that the front's program is based on the people's fundamental right to control their destiny, establish a regime based on justice, give justice to the people, and provide them with the basic means to work and maintain good health. Father D'Escoto, who is a member of the Sandinist Front's Central Committee, is not on good terms with the Vatican, which has barred him from administering the blessed sacraments. The Vatican wants to make me a traitor to my country, but as long as my services are needed, I will remain a minister, Miguel D'Escoto said, adding that he is attached to the church and Christ, but is equally attached to his people.

Although there are many religious people in the various governing bodies, Nicaragua is a secular state, which respects freedom of worship, the right to believe or not to believe. What the Sandinist Front wants is for militants, regardless of their color or faith, to defend the people's cause and fight with humility in its defense, the minister stressed.

Turning to Nicaragua's relations with the United States, Miguel D'Escoto emphasized that the diplomatic missions of both countries remain open. However, by financing the contras, the American Government continues its attempts to destabilize Nicaragua's revolutionary regime. With figures to support his remarks, he pointed out that the contras are in disarray. From a strength of 18,000, the ranks of the contras have been reduced to only 5,000 despite financial support from the United States.

The foreign minister ended his news conference by thanking the party and state authorities, as well as the Beninese people, for their solidarity with the Sandinist Front and the Nicaraguan people.

BURKINA FASO

Sankara Announces National Farmers Union

AB111740 Ouagadougou Domestic Service in French
1300 GMT 11 Apr 87

[Excerpt] Captain Thomas Sankara, chairman of the CNR and president of Burkina Faso, made an important statement this morning in the presence of the national secretary general of the Committee for the Defense of the Revolution [CDR] and the ministers of peasant affairs and agriculture and livestock. The declaration dealt with the creation of a new instrument of struggle, the National Farmers Union of Burkina Faso. Let us listen to Comrade Thomas Sankara's statement:

[Begin recording] Farmers of Burkina Faso, the August revolution is the result of the multifaceted struggle of the Burkinabe people, their independence, and their dignity. During this fierce and constant struggle, the farmers as a group remain the most important force and thus the main driving force of our democratic people's revolution. That is why the revolution could not exist without or outside this force. Farmers of Burkina Faso, you should come out of your isolation and apathy due to your work in the fields to become a politically conscious force, a powerful economic force capable of actively participating in the reorganization of a concrete economic framework and territorial development, capable of bringing about your own happiness and that of all Burkinabe people. To achieve this, the CNR, anxious to help farmers become more aware of their political role and to understand the nature of the various classes confronting one another in our society, hereby invites you to organize yourselves within the National Farmers Union of Burkina Faso. [passage omitted] [end recording]

Communique Released

AB121411 Ouagadougou Domestic Service in French
1300 GMT 12 Apr 86

[Communique issued by the Burkina Faso Presidential Press Office on 12 April; place not given]

[Text] The Burkinabe and Ghanaian revolutions have once again had the opportunity to demonstrate their desire for integration and mutual assistance. In fact, Comrades Thomas Sankara and Jerry John Rawlings met yesterday, Saturday, 11 April 1987 at 1220 in Tamale, on Ghanaian soil. The development of the international political situation, with emphasis on Africa and the subregion, dictated that the meeting be held. The session focused on three major issues: political integration between Burkina Faso and Ghana; peace in Africa; and subregional problems concerning the two countries.

As for the first issue, everyone is aware of the strong desire of the two revolutions to achieve political integration through sustained bilateral cooperation. This will permit a better defense of the idea of pan-Africanism, which is dear to Presidents Thomas Sankara and Jerry John Rawlings. Therefore, it was in a brotherly atmosphere that the two presidents met to discuss at length, among other matters, this issue for nearly 4 hours. This demonstrated the importance that each side accorded the meeting.

As for the question of peace in Africa and among Africans, the two presidents reviewed the general situation and the various steps that have already been taken and will be taken to achieve a lasting peace in Africa and among Africans. After all, imperialism's increasing subversive maneuvers threatening the peace of the African peoples have now become sufficiently alarming that the two revolutions cannot simply cross their arms and watch. As revolutionary countries are peaceful countries, revolutionary Ghana and Burkina Faso must work for peace in the world and especially in Africa, where this peace is continuously threatened by imperialist forces.

As for the third issue, that of subregional problems, the meeting enabled the two countries to show solidarity between themselves and to continue taking similar stands designed to promote peaceful cohabitation and good-neighborliness. Ghana and Burkina Faso, which have been charting the same course, have the political duty of assessing the situation in the subregion correctly so as to face it appropriately.

Delegation Returns From 4-Day Visit to Iran

AB101615 Accra Domestic Service in English
1300 GMT 10 Apr 87

[Text] Ghana's delegation to Iran led by the secretary for foreign affairs, Dr Obed Asamoah, returned home today after a 4-day visit. While in Iran the delegation delivered a special message from the chairman of the PNDC, Flight Lieutenant J.J. Rawlings, to President 'Ali Khamene'i.

The delegation also signed a protocol agreement with Iran under which Ghana will open an embassy in Tehran next year. The protocol covers a joint political, technical, economic, cultural, and military cooperation.

Other members of the delegation were Mr Appiah-Korang, secretary for fuel and power, and Commodore Ben Ohene-Kwapong, chief of Naval Staff.

MIRROR Describes D'Escoto's Trip as 'Timely'

AB120802 Accra Domestic Service in English
0700 GMT 12 Apr 87

[From the press review]

[Text] *The Mirror* comments on the visit to Ghana by Nicaragua's minister for foreign affairs, Father Miguel D'Escoto, last week. In its opinion, the visit was timely. It also expresses the solidarity of one revolution with another. After exchange of visits by Flight Lieutenant Rawlings and President Daniel Ortega, Ghana and Nicaragua can be said to be enjoying a very close relationship. *The Mirror* believes that having renewed our commitment to our national goals and aspirations with our 30th anniversary, a visit from an international revolutionary figure serves to remind us that our struggle forms part of the struggle of all people who suffer under the yoke of imperialism and racism.

In that vein, continues the paper, the Nicaraguan minister's visit underscores the need for unity among the people of Africa, Asia, and Latin America, especially in the forums of the United Nations and the Nonaligned Movement in order to achieve our joint aspirations. *The Mirror* feels that at a time when the U.S. is doing everything to destabilize the Nicaraguan revolution by overthrowing the Sandinist leadership, it is imperative that they themselves tell their story to the world to offset the lies put up by their enemies.

GUINEA

President Conte Returns From Sierra Leone

AB111059 Conakry Domestic Service in French
1945 GMT 10 Apr 87

[Excerpt] Guinea and Sierra Leone are two brotherly and friendly countries with geographical and historical ties in all fields. They are two states with common development problems and a determination to pursue their bilateral cooperation. In fact, these two countries, through their heads of state, today reasserted their sincere desire to work to achieve peace and security for their own happiness and that of their people.

Our peoples' need for progress was highlighted today at 1115 in Ro-Gberri, Kambia District, where President Lansana Conte has just paid a friendly working visit at the invitation of President Joseph Saidu Momoh. It was indeed a friendly visit. President Lansana Conte, who left Conakry at 0830 at the head of a CMRN and government delegation that included Lieutenant Colonel Sory Doumbouya, minister of national defense; Major Jean Traore, minister of foreign affairs; Maj Alpha Diallo, minister of the interior and decentralization; and the secretary of state for security, El Hadj Ibrahima Sory Diaby, returned to Conakry at 1715. The trip was marked by several rounds of private talks between the two presidents at Ro-Gberri. [passage omitted]

IVORY COAST

Honorary Chadian Consul Named; Habre Trip Possible

AB111244 Paris AFP in French 1221 GMT 11 Apr 87

[Text] Abidjan, 11 Apr (AFP) — It was learned from authorized sources in Abidjan today that Chad, which has no embassy in Ivory Coast, has just appointed an honorary consul there.

Gabdibe Passore Ouadjiri, 42, deputy director of external relations for Air Afrique, which is headquartered in Abidjan, has been named Chad's honorary consul. Mr Ouadjiri, who has lived in Abidjan for 17 years, is also secretary general of the regional committee of Chad's only party, the UNIR (National Union for Independence and Revolution).

The announcement of this appointment comes at a time of difficult negotiations in Abidjan, where President Felix Houphouet-Boigny has offered his good offices to enable former GUNT President Goukouni Oueddei, dismissed in November by the movement's pro-Libyan faction, to return to Ndjamena.

Goukouni Oueddei has been in Abidjan since Monday [6 April] and political and diplomatic circles there are talking about the possible arrival of Chadian President Hissein Habre should the ongoing negotiations result in an agreement leading to total national reconciliation.

LIBERIA

Doe Invites Former Council Members to Meeting

AB101810 Monrovia Radio ELWA in English
1710 GMT 10 Apr 87

[Text] The president, Dr Samuel Kanyon Doe, has invited all former PRC [People's Redemption Council; former ruling government] members to meet with him on Saturday, 11 April, at the Executive Mansion in Monrovia. Those invited are Brigadier General David Kimeh, General Abraham D. Kollie, Colonel Joseph Sampson, Col (Harrison Penah), and [Lieutenant Colonel] Kolonseh Gonyor.

Others are: Col Jerry Jorwley, Col Albert Toe, Col Larry Bortch, Lt Col William Gould, and Col Jacob Swen.

The national radio station, quoting an Executive Mansion press release issued today, said other members invited by the president are: Col Alfred Zeh, Major Swen Dixon, Maj Robert Zuo, Maj Yellah Kebah, Maj Robert Nowoku, Lieutenant Stanley Tarwo, and Captain [as heard] John Nyumah.

Doe Lauds Ex-Officials

AB121759 Monrovia Radio ELWA in English
1710 GMT 13 Apr 87

[Text] President Samuel Kanyon Doe has called on former members of the People's Redemption Council, PRC, to remain law-abiding and continue to contribute to the development of the nation. At a meeting with former Council members yesterday, President Doe praised them for their continued loyalty and patriotism to the country.

LBS [Liberia Broadcasting Service] quoted the president as saying he was proud of the men who helped usher in the 1980 revolution. He noted that since the Council members were honorably retired from active service, they have all kept a low profile, thereby winning for themselves the admiration and respect of the Liberian people.

For their part, the former Council members praised President Doe for his leadership ability and service to the Liberian people. They expressed their appreciation for what they called his thoughtfulness for inviting them for a friendly chat on the eve of National Redemption Day.

MALI

Party Delegation Leaves for DPRK Celebrations

AB111602 Bamako Domestic Service in French
1300 GMT 11 Apr 87

[Text] General Amadou Baba Diarra, deputy secretary general of the UDPM, [Democratic Union of Malian People]left Bamako yesterday at the head of a party delegation for Pyongyang, in the DPRK. Gen Amadou Baba Diarra will represent the party secretary general at the festivities marking the 75th birthday of Comrade Kim Il-song. The celebrations are scheduled to take place on 15 April in Pyongyang.

NIGERIA

President Limits NEWSWATCH Ban to 6 Months

AB101858 Lagos Domestic Service in English
1800 GMT 10 Apr 87

[Text] The proscription of the *Newswatch* magazine is to remain in force for 6 months unless it is further extended by President Ibrahim Babangida. This is one of the provisions of the decree banning the magazine which was published in Lagos today. It prohibits the magazine from being circulated in any part of Nigeria during the period.

Earlier in the day, the minister of information and culture, Prince Tony Momoh, had said that President Babangida's gesture in limiting the prohibition of the magazine to 6 months was due to representations made by well-meaning Nigerians. The minister appealed to Nigerian journalists to practice their profession in strict compliance with the laws of the country.

General Staff Chief, Newspaper Executives Meet

AB102138 Lagos Domestic Service in English
1800 GMT 10 Apr 87

[Text] The chief of General Staff, Rear Admiral Augustus Aikhomu, today in Lagos met with a delegation of the Newspaper Proprietors Association led by its president, Mr Segun Osoba. The Nigerian Union of Journalists was represented at the meeting by its secretary general, Mr Sola Ogunlose. The meeting, which was described as a friendly and brotherly chat by the chief of General Staff, was held behind closed doors.

Rear Adm Aikhomu latter told State House correspondents that he had a useful discussion with the media executives on government-press relationship. He said the *Newswatch* affair was also discussed but remarked that it was not unusual for conclusions to be reached during such discussions.

Mr Osoba, in an interview, said that the meeting was successful.

Later, the chief of General Staff conducted the media executives on an inspection of the Nnamdi Azikiwe Press Center at Dodan Barracks. The center is to be officially opened next Tuesday [14 April].

Religious Activities Suspended in Aiyetoro

AB102114 Lagos Domestic Service in English
1800 GMT 10 Apr 87

[Text] All forms of religious activities have been suspended in Aiyetoro town in Ondo State because of religious disturbances. Governor Okundayo Opaleye said the measure had become necessary to forestall further violence in the town. He told newsmen that a judicial commission had been set up to look into the causes of the incident in which one person was killed.

The chairman of the Aiyetoro local government, Mr Benson Ekundini, attributed the immediate cause of the disturbances to a dispute over the authority of the spiritual head in the town.

Palm Sunday Procession Banned in Oyo State

AB120919 Lagos International Service in English 0830 GMT 12 Apr 87

[Text] Christians all over the world are today celebrating Palm Sunday. The occasion marks the triumphant entry of Jesus Christ into Jerusalem, to his trial. [sentence as heard]

Meanwhile, the traditional public procession by Christians will not be allowed in Oyo State today.

The state police commissioner, Archibong Nkana, said in Ibadan that this was because the ban on public religious activities was still on. Mr Nkana said that it was not the intention of the government to clamp down on the activities of a particular religious group, but that the prevailing situation compels such an action.

He said that Christians will appreciate the circumstances under which the ban was [word indistinct] and advised them to limit all activities to their church premises.

Classes Resume at Ahmadu Bello University

AB091000 Lagos International Service in English 0830 GMT 9 Apr 87

[Text] Lectures have commenced at the Ahmadu Bello University, Zaria, after a 26-day closure of the institution as a result of the recent religious crisis, which engulfed some parts of Kaduna State.

A correspondent of the *News Agency of Nigeria*, NAN, who went round some of the faculties and halls of residence, reports that students were seen either packing into their halls or attending lectures. The atmosphere was calm on the two campuses of the university, but it was obvious that a large number of students were yet to return.

A top official of the institution told the (?correspondent) that security had been beefed up on the campus.

SENEGAL

President Diouf Pays 'Private' Visit to Morocco

AB122107 Dakar Domestic Service in French 2000 GMT 12 Apr 87

[Text] President Abdou Diouf returned to Dakar this afternoon following a 24-hour private visit to Morocco that included talks with King Hassan II.

He was accompanied by Foreign Minister Ibrahima Fall and Mamoudou Toure, minister of economy and finance.

SIERRA LEONE

Momoh, Guinean President Discuss Security

AB102205 Paris AFP in French 1852 GMT 10 Apr 87

[Text] Freetown, 10 Apr (AFP) — Sierra Leonean President Joseph Momoh and Guinean President Lansana Conte met in Kambia (near the border between the two countries some 176 km north of Freetown) on Friday. The two heads of state reaffirmed their commitment to the treaty of nonaggression and cooperation in security matters signed last year in Monrovia (Liberia) by the three member-countries of the Mano River Union.

This summit, which lasted a day, was the first meeting between General Momoh and a foreign head of state since the discovery of a coup attempt in Freetown on 23 March.

The two presidents reiterated that "the stability and prosperity of both governments were matters of great importance to each" and they agreed "to be each other's guardian."

For his part, President Lansana Conte said the meeting came at a time when "the two countries faced similar problems," without giving any details. He noted that the meeting was an appropriate occasion to find solutions to these difficulties.

President Conte was accompanied by Defense Minister Lieutenant Colonel Sory Doumbouya and Foreign Minister Jean Traore, while President Momoh was joined by First Vice President Abu Kamara and Minister of Foreign Affairs Alhaji Abdul Karim Koroma.

Press Communique Issued

AB102252 Conakry Domestic Service in French 1945 GMT 10 Apr 87

[Press communique on talks between Guinean President Lansana Conte and Sierra Leonean President Joseph Saidu Momoh; issued on 10 April in Kambia, Sierra Leone]

[Text] At the invitation of His Excellency Major General Dr Joseph Saidu Momoh, president of the Republic of Sierra Leone, His Excellency General Lansana Conte, president of the Republic of Guinea and chairman of the CMRN, paid a friendly working visit to Sierra Leone on Friday, 10 April 1987. His Excellency Gen Lansana Conte was welcomed in Balamuya by His Excellency Maj Gen Dr Joseph Saidu Momoh, who later accompanied him to Ro-Gberri, in Kambia District, where the official talks took place.

In his welcoming speech, President Momoh expressed his great satisfaction at the visit, given the events of the past weeks in Sierra Leone. He recalled his two earlier trips to Conakry, in the Republic of Guinea, and said he hoped President Conte would make arrangements very soon for a state visit to Sierra Leone.

Turning to relations between Guinea and Sierra Leone, President Momoh mentioned the deeply troubling problems of security and the well-being of the residents of the two countries, as well as other subjects covered by the treaty of nonaggression and cooperation in security matters signed in Monrovia, Republic of Liberia, in 1986.

Continuing his remarks, President Momoh assured President Conte that every event in Guinea is certain to be of interest to the people of Sierra Leone. The stability and prosperity of the Guinean Government, he added, are of paramount importance to the people of Sierra Leone and, in this respect, each of the two peoples should consider themselves responsible for the other's gradual development.

Responding, President Lansana Conte voiced his pleasure at this opportunity to visit Sierra Leone once more, especially now, when the two countries face the same sort of problems. He reaffirmed that the current meeting was the proper time to explore ways and means of finding amicable solutions to various difficulties.

President Conte declared that Sierra Leone and Guinea are both interested in maintaining and strengthening bilateral cooperation, especially in the fields of peace and security.

Furthermore, President Conte noted that the peoples of Guinea and Sierra Leone must know that the current meeting will have a positive effect on their well-being, as one of the major concerns of both governments is to ensure that the lives of the inhabitants of the two countries improve constantly.

The two presidents will, in all their undertakings, see to it that bilateral cooperation grows stronger in the mutual interests of both peoples. The two presidents also discussed African and international issues, with special emphasis on Africa's economic problems and the situation in southern Africa.

MOZAMBIQUE

Frelimo Regains Control of 4 Sofala Districts

MB102021 Maputo in English to Southern Africa
1800 GMT 10 Apr 87

[Text] The Mozambican Armed Forces have regained control of the districts of Caia, Maringue, Muanza, Cheringoma, and Marromeu from the South African-backed MNR bandits. This announcement came on a report given today to President Joaquim Chissano by the governor of the central province, Sofala, Francisco Masquil. The report states that South African destabilization has profoundly affected the Sofala peasantry and that about half of the province's population are facing drastic shortages. In response to South African aggression, the number of people applying to join Frelimo is increasing. Five thousand people have been admitted to the party and currently there are more than 15,000 candidates in Sofala Province. Today, the second day of his visit to Sofala, President Chissano was scheduled to meet with the provincial military command.

Premier Machungo Interviewed by IZVESTIYA

For a report of a 29 March *Izvestiya* interview with Premier Machungo by an unnamed *Izvestiya* correspondent, see the Sub-Saharan Africa section, page J 7, of the 10 April Soviet Union *Daily Report*.

SOUTH AFRICA

P.W. Botha Gives 'Friendly Warning' to Neighbors

MB110414 Johannesburg SAPA in English
2345 GMT 10 Apr 87

[Text] Kuruman, April 10, SAPA — The State President Mr P.W. Botha tonight warned terrorist forces preparing to attack South Africa, and neighbouring states allowing preparations for such attacks, not to cry when they had to pay for their "irresponsible deeds".

He was addressing about 1,300 supporters who packed the Kuruman city hall for an information meeting which was later converted into a public campaign meeting.

He said the warning about the imminent terrorist onslaught aimed at disrupting the elections had been issued by the minister of foreign affairs, Mr Pik Botha with his approval and foreknowledge. To those who were now claiming that it was a political trick, he had only this to say: "Thanks to this government, they can play around and insult us as much as they like."

The information has been made available by the country's security and information services.

"I now want to tell the outside world who always complain: Go and speak to the neighbouring states in this regard.

"I want to say tonight that those who are making these preparations and those who are allowing them to be made from neighbouring states, must not cry when they have to pay for such irresponsible actions. I am issuing a friendly warning and I hope it will be taken to heart, also across the borders. If it does not happen then I will settle for the old English saying that forewarned is forearmed. The government can simply not shirk its responsibilities in this area and we are not planning to do so."

Mr Botha said that the government, through various measures such as the state of emergency, had limited the onslaught and aggression against the country.

"As long as such undermining elements continue to murder people and cause unrest, for so long will the state of emergency be maintained."

He was pleased to note that there was no political party or independent against the state of emergency.

"I welcome this and if they support it now, then it means we were right and we must have your support.

"We have been proved right that it was in everybody's interests — also in the interests of the media who have their role to play. But I say to the opposition media, that if the communists take over, you will have nobody to attack any longer and you will simply have to march to their tune."

The National Party [NP] stood for reform which meant renewal and life. It also stood for the principle of the recognition of a community life for each of the population groups.

Inter-group relationship in NP terms would rest on the principle of good-neighbourliness which implied boundaries but also goodwill across these boundaries.

"It means we cant do as some politicians do and hit out left and right from public platforms and insult brown and black while expecting to maintain good relations," he said.

The communist politics and philosophy of hatred, which sought to exploit socio-economic differences, had to be fought with justice and faith in Christian love.

If apartheid meant the removal of people's rights then he was not for it.

"I am not prepared to lead a party or the country which continues to deny people their rights," Mr Botha said. "Overseas they are saying that I am continuing with apartheid — No, I am continuing with good neighbourliness.

"The opposition who want a non-racial society can come to power and pass laws but they will wake up the next morning and still find themselves in a country of great variety."

Mr Botha referred to similar situations in foreign countries where the existence of groups was recognised.

In the Soviet Union, one of South Africa's greatest detractors, there were nationalities and national states, some of whom were full members of the United Nations.

In the British Government, there was a secretary of state for Scotland and [who] ran a Scottish office which administered a number of Scottish own affairs such as health, education, agriculture, housing and economic development. Similar situations existed for Wales and Northern Ireland.

"And we are doing the same but we have gone further and allowed groups to elect their representatives in their own self-governing institutions.

"If it can happen to them, then we too can have autonomous countries and governments and be able to create a national council where leaders can come together and address matters of common interest," he said.

Mr Botha was given a standing ovation and few questions were asked.

The hall was packed during the late afternoon for "an information meeting" during which candidates from the surrounding constituencies took turns in fielding questions and addressing the crowd.

When the meeting officially opened at 7.30pm and the doors were opened to the public, the only seating available was in a hall across the street where closed circuit television had been provided.

At the start of the meeting the chairman, Mr Kraai van Niekerk, asked voters from the various constituencies, who had travelled to the meeting to identify themselves in order to show Mr Botha the support he had from the neighbouring areas.

Pik Botha Denies Warning to ANC 'Petty Politics'

MB110425 Johannesburg SAPA in English
2120 GMT 10 Apr 87

[Text] Durban, April 10, SAPA — South African security forces would use the "other option" if Western diplomats could not stop the ANC plan to disrupt the May 6 elections, the foreign minister, Mr Pik Botha, warned last night.

Speaking in support of his deputy, Mr Ron Miller, in Durban North, he lashed back at opposition leader, Mr Colin Eglin, and Dr Andries Treurnicht of the Conservative Party, for suggesting he was playing petty politics by revealing that armed ANC terrorists were on their way from Zambia through Botswana, Zimbabwe [and] Mozambique to intervene in the elections.

What would Mr Eglin have done if he had been in power and the head of his security forces had given him the same information? Would he have said he did not believe him?

Because the world had "descended" on South Africa after previous cross-border strikes it had been decided to warn these countries and Western diplomats first that unless the plan was stopped "the security forces will use the other option open to us."

He accused them of making "cheap political propaganda" and showing they were interested only in their own "petulant little parties". Election or not, the government had had a duty to react on the information it had.

Radio Blames Government for Botswana Bomb Attack

EA101157 Addis Ababa Radio Freedom in English
to South Africa 1930 GM9 Apr 87

[Unattributed commentary: "Hands Off Frontline States"]

[Excerpts] Compatriots, at 2 o'clock local time this morning, murderous agents of the apartheid regime violated the sovereign territory of the Republic of Botswana and sowed death and destruction. A bomb placed by Botha's agents killed three innocent civilians, a young woman and two children, aged 7 and 9.

This dastardly act of international terrorism was committed only hours after the racist foreign minister, Roelof Botha, had made threats at his neighboring states in an election rally at Vungu on the Natal south coast. He claimed that a large contingent of ANC guerrillas were assembled near the Zambian capital of Lusaka, from where they will be infiltrated into the country to disrupt the elections by embarking on so-called acts of terrorism. Botha issued a deadly threat to the neighboring states of Botswana, Mozambique, Zimbabwe, and Zambia, saying if they do not stop these guerrillas he was talking about, his forces will retaliate. Within hours of those threats, Botha's forces struck in Botswana, killing three innocent civilians.

Now we will like to know whether young women and children of 7 and 9 can be regarded as guerrillas of Umkhonto we Sizwe [Spear of the Nation] who are on their way to South Africa. How can such clearly soft targets be regarded as a legitimate war target. After all, it is not very surprising when apartheid agents kill children as young as 7 because in South Africa, children of that age have been detained because they are regarded as a threat against the security of the apartheid state. The apartheid regime does no longer differentiate between legitimate war targets and innocent civilians. The crisis in which it finds itself is so deep that there is no way in which it can be solved without removing the hated apartheid system itself. The threat that Roelof Botha issued at Vungu last night was part and parcel of their election campaign in which they are trying to win over the support of the white community. [passage omitted]

This wavering position in which the ruling clique finds itself has made a large number of its white supporters to lose confidence in its policies, and are now seeking salvation somewhere else. Now the racist ruling clique will implement its threats against the neighboring states to demonstrate its kragtigheid [toughness] to its rightist supporters and show that it can still deal with the so-called enemies of the Republic. We have no doubt that given their way, the racists are going to carry out more acts of international terrorism against these countries. [revolutionary song]

When [Pik] Botha made his baseless allegations against the ANC at Vungu last night, he knew very well that the ANC has no specific program for the racist elections. We have declared, as early as the 8th of January, that to us, the oppressed people, the results of these racist elections will be as irrelevant as the elections themselves. We believe that whatever (?we will do), the oppression of our people will continue, and therefore the struggle must be intensified. We pointed out that since Botha called these elections in order to divert the attention of his supporters and followers from the real problems facing the country, that Botha was just trying to make the world to look somewhere else and not on his critical position, our (?main task) will be to intensify the situation that has forced him to divert the attention. We are not going to be diverted, as Botha is trying to do.

Of course, armed operations by the guerrillas of Umkhonto we Sizwe will continue, not because on the 5th of next month there will be racist elections, but because our people are still fighting for their freedom. Guerrillas of Umkhonto will keep on attacking enemy personnel and installations, not because they are disrupting elections, but because the struggle [word indistinct]. Even if Botha can call (?racist) elections tomorrow [words indistinct].

Botha knows very well that there are no ANC bases in the neighboring states. He knows that there are no ANC combatants who are being assembled somewhere in Zambia, ready to invade South Africa. ANC combatants are there inside South Africa. They are there in the townships where the apartheid troops have maintained the state of siege for a long time now. They are there in the towns and cities. They are in the Boer [Afrikaner] farms, where landmines continue to explode. But they are not there because (?of those) elections, but they are there to fight side-by-side with the people. They are there to intensify the critical situation which forced Botha to reimpose a state of emergency [words indistinct] They will stay until our country is liberated. [passage indistinct]

Let us protect our neighbors by striking hard at the enemy here in South Africa. There can be no [word indistinct] the enemy is striking against us and against our [word indistinct]. We cannot sit back and fold our arms. Let us attack on all fronts. Let us arm ourselves with modern weapons and attack the enemy. Talk of peaceful changes and [word indistinct] around the conference table are absolutely irrelevant when children of 7 and 9 are being murdered in cold blood. The struggle must continue. Forward with the peoples' war.

Police Clamp Down on Detainees' Supporters

MB110408 Johannesburg SAPA in English
0001 GMT 11 Apr 87

[Excerpt] Pretoria, April 10, SAPA — The commissioner of police tonight clamped down on activities aimed at supporting the release of detainees.

In a special government gazette the commissioner of police, General Johan Coetzee, proclaimed it illegal "to participate in any campaign, project or action aimed at accomplishing the release of persons...detained under Section 28 or 29 of the Internal Security Act, 1982...or Regulation 3 of the security regulations." [passage omitted]

Text of New Regulations

MB110409 Johannesburg SAPA in English
2305 GMT 10 Apr 87

[Text] Pretoria, April 10, SAPA — "Following is the contents of a government gazette published on 10 April 1987.

"Government Notice, Ministry of Law and Order

"No R 873 10 April 1987

"Notice by the commissioner of the South African Police — Public Safety Act, 1953.

"Under the powers vested in me by Paragraph (A)(IX) of the definition of subversive statement in Regulation 1 of the regulations published under the Public Safety Act, 1953, (Act 3 of 1953), by Proclamation R. 224 of 11 December 1986, as amended, I Petrus Johannes Coetzee, commissioner of the South African Police, hereby identify for the purposes of the said definition the act specified in the schedule hereto as an act which has the effect of threatening the safety of the public or the maintenance of public order or of delaying the termination of the state of emergency.

"I further determine that, unless the context otherwise indicates, a word to which a meaning has been assigned in the said regulations shall, where used in the said schedule, have a corresponding meaning.

"Signed at Pretoria on 10 April 1987.

"P.J. Coetzee, commissioner of the South African Police.

"Schedule

"To participate in any campaign, project or action aimed at accomplishing the release of persons, or of persons belonging to a particular category of persons or of a particular person, detained under Section 28 or 29 of the Internal Security Act, 1982 (Act 74 of 1982), or Regulation 3 of the security regulations, in so far as such participation in any such campaign, project or action consists of any one or more of the following act, namely —

"A. The signing of, subscribing to or other act in support of a petition or other similar document in which the government or member or representative of the government is called or is purported to be called upon by the signatories, subscribers or supporters thereof or thereto to release the said persons or person from such detention,

"B. The calling, either orally, in writing, by telegram or in any other way whatsoever, upon the government or upon a member or representative of the government to release the said persons or person from such detention,

"C. The signing of, subscribing to or other act in support of, a document in which the detention of the said persons or person is protested against or disapproved, "D. The filling in of a coupon or other similar document intended to be used for purposes or in support of a call upon the government or upon a member or representative of the government to release the said persons or person from such detention,

"E. The wearing in public of a sticker or any article of clothing or the exhibition in public of a poster or sticker depicting a slogan protesting against or disapproving of the detention of the said persons or person or supporting the release of the said persons or person from such detention,

"F. The attending of a gathering held in protest against the detention of the said persons or person or in honour of the said persons or person or in support of the release of the said persons or person from such detention, or

"G. The performance of any act as a symbolic token of solidarity with or in honour of the said persons or person."

Security Pact Signed With Transkei, Ciskei

MB101053 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1044 GMT 10 Apr 87

[Text] Cape Town, Apr 10, SAPA — South Africa, Ciskei and Transkei signed a security pact today forbidding cross-border violence and terrorism.

The agreement was signed in Cape Town by the state president, Mr P.W. Botha, the prime minister of Transkei, Chief George Matanzima, and President Lennox Sebe of Ciskei.

The three countries agreed not to use their territories or those of other countries for planning, inciting or carrying out acts of aggression, violence or terrorism against each other's "territorial integrity, political sovereignty or security".

The treaty provides for the establishment of a three-man commission to resolve any disputes between the three territories "which may endanger the peace and security in the region".

After the signing in the conference room at Tuynhuys, Mr Botha said the pact had enabled the three territories to "take a step forward in peace and prosperity" and he hoped it would serve as an example to all of southern Africa.

"I hope all responsible leaders will cooperate to maintain stability, economic development and peace. If we set this goal, we will reap the fruit of development and economic progress."

He believed that peace in southern Africa could only be maintained if independent states respected one another's integrity and borders. The signing of the treaty should be seen in that light.

"Our problems must be solved by negotiation and acceptance of one another's sovereign independence."

Chief Matanzima said he hoped the treaty would not end in the same way as the pact signed between Adolf Hitler and the then British prime minister, Mr Neville Chamberlain, before World War Two.

"Actions speak louder than words. We shall all wait and see whether actions shall speak louder than words," he said.

The treaty could only work if it was applied with a sincerity of purpose and a Christian attitude, he said.

"One must forget the past and forgive the past."

President Sebe thanked Mr Botha for sending three senior cabinet ministers to mediate between Ciskei and Transkei and "check what would have developed into open conflict".

He said the treaty should bring lasting peace to the region and he had no doubt the signatories were conscious of the need to restore stability to the area.

The needs of Ciskei, Transkei and the eastern Cape were interwoven and instability in any of the areas would spill over into the other states.

Disturbances to peace and stability could have the "disastrous consequence" of persuading entrepreneurs to withdraw their investments, he said.

"I pledge myself to maintaining and upholding the principles of the agreement and I extend a hand of friendship to Transkei and the Republic of South Africa."

Earlier, the minister of foreign affairs, Mr Pik Botha, said the treaty was the result of negotiations between the leaders of Ciskei and Transkei, himself and the ministers of law and order, Mr Adriaan Vlok, and defence, General Magnus Malan.

The treaty was most important and he hoped it would bring about cooperation on security, the economy and the maintenance of stability.

In terms of the treaty, which took effect today, a regional commission for security and cooperation is to be established to monitor the agreement and investigate any complaints.

It will also discuss economic cooperation and the movement of citizens from the three states through each others territories.

The commission must meet within 30 days of receiving a recommendation or report.

Those present at the signing ceremony included the ministers of foreign affairs of the three states and the South African ambassadors to Transkei and Ciskei.

Commentary Notes Waning European Socialist Support

MB130537 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 13 Apr 87

[Station Commentary]

[Text] The declining fortunes of socialism has become a feature of the second half of the 1980's in much of Western Europe. The socialist prime minister of Italy, Mr Bettino Craxi, resigned last week after a power struggle with the conservative Christian Democratic Party. The Christian Democrats were the senior partner in Mr Craxi's coalition of five parties that has governed Italy for 3 and 1/2 years.

In Britain, the popularity of the Conservative Party has been boosted in recent weeks following tax cuts in the budget and Mrs Margaret Thatcher's visit to the Soviet Union. As they prepare for a general election, both the Labor Party and the alliance of Social Democrats and Liberals are trailing the Tories in opinion polls.

The tide has turned against socialist parties in a number of other countries in Western Europe, although there are exceptions to the trend in, for example, Spain.

In France, the socialists who came to power under President Francois Mitterrand with the electoral assistance of the Communists in 1981 were badly defeated by a conservative coalition in elections last year. In West Germany earlier this year, the Social Democratic Party's electoral support also declined, although smaller left-wing parties made gains and the conservatives did not do as well as they had hoped they would.

Dr Kurt Waldheim was returned to power on a right-wing ticket in Austria last year, displacing the Socialist Party that had been in power for many years. Similarly, socialist parties that were in power for many decades in Belgium and the Netherlands have been replaced by center-right governments.

The reason for the trend is that socialist policies have not kept pace with modern economic conditions in a generally prosperous Europe. Where socialist policies have been introduced they have usually created more problems than they have solved. The socialist cause has also been harmed by the disarray in left-wing ranks — such as the major differences on defense policy between the Labor Party and the Social Democrats in Britain.

Established socialist parties have lost traditional supporters of late to single-issue groups such as environmentalists and antinuclear activists who have come together in parties such as the Green Party in West Germany. These factors have contributed to a general disenchantment amongst voters with the traditional socialist parties of Western Europe.

Information Bureau Issues 10 Apr Unrest Report

MB110900 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0858 GMT 11 April 87

[Text] Pretoria, April 11, SAPA — Following is the Bureau for Information unrest situation report for the period 00h01 to 24h00 yesterday:

"Fire damage occurred at Dube and Naledi railway stations on the West Rand where passenger coaches were set alight. Nobody was arrested and nobody was injured.

"Trains were stoned at Doornfontein where four members of the SAP [South African Police] were slightly injured. No arrests were made. In Mayfair, a black man sustained a slight wound as a result of police action after a stone throwing incident at a train.

"Several minor incidents of stone throwing at PUTCO [Public Utility Transport Corporation] buses took place in Katlehong (Germiston). Nobody was injured and no arrests were made.

"In Heidedal (Bloemfontein) a policeman was slightly injured when his vehicle was stoned. Nobody was arrested.

"In Lamontville (Durban) two private homes were petrol bombed. Nobody was injured and no arrests were made.

"A private vehicle was stoned in Sobantu (Pietermaritzburg) which resulted in a black man being arrested.

"In Nyanga (Cape Town) a bus and a police vehicle were attacked with petrol bombs. Nobody was injured and no arrests were made. The bus was slightly damaged.

11 Apr Unrest Report

MB120912 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0910 GMT 12 Apr 87

[Text] Pretoria April 12 SAPA — Following is the Bureau for Information's daily unrest report:

"Unrest report (period 00h01 - 24h00) 11/4/1987.

"A black man, Mr Ngozo (26) was murdered by a mob of black radicals in Daveyton (Benoni). Police are investigating.

"In another incident in Daveyton two black girls, Miss Gloria Masamko (18) and Miss Gladys Mkosi (18) were assaulted by a mob of black youths. Police arrived in time to save their lives. Two youths under the age of 18 were arrested.

"Incidents of stone-throwing at buses occurred in Sebokeng (Vereeniging) and Botshabelo (Bloemfontein) which resulted in relatively little damage.

"In Emndeni (Soweto) a police vehicle was stoned. Nobody was arrested and no damage was reported.

"In Ashdown (Pietermaritzburg) a private vehicle was set on fire by a mob of black youths. Nobody was arrested and nobody was injured.

"In another incident in Ashdown a mob of 50 black radicals set a private home alight. Nobody was arrested and nobody was injured."

12 Apr Unrest Report

MB130909 Johannesburg SAPA in English
0909 GMT 13 Apr 87

[Text] Pretoria, April 13, SAPA — Following is the Bureau for Information's daily unrest report

Unrest report (period 00h01 — 24h00) 12/4/87

A group of black radicals stoned a bus in Evaton (Vereeniging) the night before last slightly injuring a man. A woman was arrested and only minimal damage was reported.

Other unrest-related incidents reported during the above mentioned period comprised a stoning and an arson incident which occurred in Soweto and Bethal Township, respectively. No injuries or arrests were reported and damage was listed as minimal.

Press Comments on Current Issues, Problems

MB110455 [Editorial report]

CITIZEN: Raids Defense Against Terrorism

Johannesburg *The Citizen* in English on 10 April, in a page 6 editorial, comments on Pik Botha's recent statement on ANC plans to disrupt the 6 May general elections. "South Africa's neighbours unfortunately do not heed South Africa's warnings — and when South Africa attacks ANC bases, they scream blue murder...." "Western and prosanctions countries also join in this chorus of hate. However, we are sure that South Africa never issues its warnings without justification." Yet if the terrorists did cross the border and did try to disrupt the election, the ANC will not differentiate between Progs [Progressive Federal Party] who play footsy footsy with it and the rest of the community who don't." "The point we make is that the government has a duty to protect its citizens from terrorism. If it has to attack terrorist bases...then it will have to do so."

STAR: Plea for Constructive Disinvestment

"There are ways of saying goodbye. And Exxon's way, under pressure from the disinvestment lobby, is better by far than the brusque cutting of ties that has been the feature of some companies leaving South Africa," opines Johannesburg *The Star* in English on 10 April in a page 12 editorial. Exxon "has set up an offshore trust, which will plough back all the profits of the new company Zenex for educational and social upliftment programmes in South Africa." "An injection of capital on this scale into tackling the major social problems of the country has the potential of becoming a most constructive instrument for positive change." Exxon's example should instruct other companies planning to disinvest, as "the field for social programmes to make a better country of South Africa is vast indeed."

'Piecemeal' Desegregation May Cause Problems

"If the government drops residential restrictions in only a few selected areas — as it has already done de facto in Hillbrow — those areas become a magnet for large numbers of homeless people and overcrowding and friction may well result," says a second editorial on the same page. "A similar phenomenon has been observed with the piecemeal desegregation of beaches. The just and sensible solution is to scrap Group Areas entirely....the seemingly more radical reform is actually the more evolutionary one."

Potential for Black Advancement

"For many South African companies black advancement will be an exercise in futility," notes Anthony Manning, of the Coca-Cola Export Corporation, in an article on the same page. "It would probably be true to say that South African firms are world leaders in black advancement." "Unfortunately, though, for every success story there is a tale of woe." "The result is that black advancement will be a stop-go process and quite unaffordable in the eyes of many businessmen." Businessmen have a legitimate excuse for not moving faster with black advancement when they say: 'We just can't find people whom we can advance.'" "But the real problem is not that there is a shortage of suitable candidates for advancement, nor that blacks have a 'Third World mentality' which makes them unsuited for First World business leadership. Rather it is one of communication." "Improving communication....begins with a change of behaviour:
with people making determined efforts to share ideas and information."

Five Freedoms Forum: Freedom From Want

"Millions of people in South Africa are living in want," remarks Sheena Duncan, Black Sash National Advice Office coordinator, in an article on the same page. "The Five Freedoms Forum does not pretend that the answers are easy, but it does know that there are no answers at all as long as apartheid lasts. 'Reform' is a much more sophisticated, much more subtle way of entrenching apartheid — political power and economic privilege for the few, powerlessness and increasing impoverishment for the many." "There can be no properly planned economic development that does not go hand in hand with rural renewal and agricultural development and that is impossible as long as the Lands Act and the homelands policy dictate that black people may occupy and use only land within that 14 percent of South Africa's total land area which lies inside the homeland borders. There will be no proper social support for the poor and unemployed until they have the vote. Poverty is a consequence of powerlessness."

BUSINESS DAY: ANC Threat NP Election Fodder

"At the start of the election campaign the National Party tested two idea: to campaign against President Reagan and the nasty, interfering Americans, or to campaign against the ANC. The first idea flopped, the second did not, and it is now being developed to dominate public debate until May 6," notes Johannesburg *Business Day* in English on 10 April in a page 6 editorial reacting to Pik Botha's revelation of ANC election disruption plans. "The point, of course, is that a political party resorts to these shows when policy is so confused and its record in office so appalling as to be indefensible." The National Party's "past is indefensible and its future inscrutable." "Nobody, not even the Nationalists themselves, can say where the National Party is leading the country." "So bring on Pik, and bring on the army; the show must go on."

CAPE TIMES: NP Reversing Itself on Indaba

"First it was the Group Areas Act. Now the government is trying to soft-pedal yet another electoral hot potato," claims Cape Town

Cape Times in English for 9 April in a page 10 editorial. Specifically, in reference to the KwaZulu-Natal indaba, "Pik Botha is reported as telling an election meeting in Ermelo this week that the 'perception' that the Natal NP leader, Mr Stoffel Botha, had rejected the Natal-KwaZulu indaba was incorrect." Botha "maintained that the government fully supported the indaba idea...." He said "one of the major objections" "was that 'all communities were not represented' at the deliberations." "The consistent rejection of the substance of the KwaNatal proposals by leading Nationalists is clearly not finding favour with white voters in Natal. And so it appears that attempts are being made to limit the electoral damage. But the NP cannot have it both ways."

SOWETAN: Boycotts Continue as Leaders Imprisoned

The rent boycott in 54 townships throughout South Africa "is organised in whispers: The laws of this country make it impossible for blacks to discuss and debate issues openly. Only those who echo what their masters say are allowed 'freedom of speech,'" notes Joe Thloloe in his "Perspective" column on page 6 of Johannesburg *Sowetan* in English on 10 April. "Members of the street committees, civic associations and other community organisations are in dentention under the state of emergency." "Who can with authority call off the boycott? Those who are in power should understand the people have genuine grievances." "If we do not realise this, we are only preparing for the next eruption, which will be bloodier and more bitter."

Botha Threats Election Ploy

"We are concerned by the threats...made by...Pik Botha, concerning the alleged movement of African National Congress guerrillas into South Africa," remarks an editorial on page 8. "It seems too easy to reach the conclusion that the government is building up the stock laager [circled wagon] mentality leading to election day." "We believe military adventures into neighbouring states are wrong." "In the end we think the government's vote-catching tactics will fall flat." "The country is going through severe strain because of the negative image the government gives the world." "But we fear if Lusaka, Maputo and Harare are attacked the fallout this country will get will completely nullify election ploys to catch more votes."

CITY PRESS: May Workers Holiday Bungled

"As we warned recently, the government has put very heavy strains on the private sector over its inept handling of the May Day controversy," observes Johannesburg *City Press* in English on 12 April [date as published] in a page 2 editorial. The recently declared holiday "now seems to be leading to a major confrontation between the mining industry and the unions." "Much time and resources are wasted waffling over an irrelevant general election, while the needed sensitivities required to defuse the situation are pathetically lacking. Government seems paralysed by the chronic fear of the squeaking right wing, while largely ignoring the thunderous anger of the black majority."

12 Apr Press Review

MB120455 [Editorial Report]

STAR: Four Priorities in Election

"Current electioneering confuses voters by blowing up fear and prejudice, and blinds them by using the kind of scare stories that have divided the country for 100 years," Harvey Tyson writes in his "Undercurrent Affairs" column on page 8 of Johannesburg *The Star* in English on 11 April. "There are just four major issues which every voter ought to be pondering: how to provide homes for millions of semi-homeless people; how to revolutionise the education system in this country so that we can compete with the world by the year 2000 (when today's kindergartener reaches university age); how to generate wealth and provide equal opportunity in a free market system; how to restore justice and share power. Mere acceptance of those four priorities will provide South Africa with more security than anything yet achieved by the ANC, the HNP [Reconstructed National Party], and every political movement in between."

'Bridging Role' for Reform Alliance

"Both the ANC and moderate black leaders now seem willing in principle to negotiate, but the negotiations are still obstructed by the impasse over participation of the ANC and other banned organisations," John Patten notes in his "The Independent" column on the same page. The 6 May elections are unlikely to provide any answer as to whether it is the government or the ANC which will give way first. "It is left to the PFP, the NRP [New Republic Party], the Independents and the KwaNatal indaba spokesman to propose alternatives. The constitutional models of the former Progressive Party have changed significantly over the past two decades, showing the extent to which the PFP has sought to accommodate black aspirations as well as allaying white fears — a bridging role that has not been attempted by other parties. When the election is over, the bridging role of the Reform Alliance will be vitally important in trying to get momentum back into reform."

Blacks 'Spectators' at Election 'Side Show'

Many black political leaders see their role in the 6 May elections as being "spectators at a side show which incredibly is going to decide their future," Barney Mthombothi writes in an article on the same page. The UDF [United Democratic Front] has termed the elections "a farce" and UDF Acting Publicity Secretary Murphy Morobe this week stated: "'I must say to my white compatriots, especially those who still see some virtue in this racist Parliament: Your continued support is bound to lead to tragic consequences for this country...May 6 will come and go and our demands for a free, non-racial and democratic South Africa will still have to be met.'" Dr Nthato Motlana, president of the Soweto Civic Association, considers the election irrelevant and believes "extra-parliamentary pressure was much more effective than all the oppostion speeches made in Parliament. What was needed, he said, was concerted and well-organised extra-parliamentary pressure which had succeded in moving the government in the past." AZAPO [Azanian People's Organization] Publicity Secretary Muntu Myeza believes the election

cannot simply be dismissed because it demonstrates "'again the crass disregard for the feelings of the black majority.'" The Council of Unions of South Africa-Azanian Confederation of Trade Unions labor federation "says in an editorial in the April issue of its newsletter that the elections have been called at the right time because most whites are grateful for the emergency. The emergency, the federation says, has given white South Africans a false sense of security. The elections will make no change in the lot of black workers."

RSA Shares Black Africa's Faults

The description of black Africa as "corrupt, incompetent, inefficient and unreliable" is "not far from the truth," Barney Mthombothi writes in his "All Things Considered" column on page 9. "But the tribalism, the corruption, that you see in Africa do not stop on the Zambezi or the Limpopo. The cancer extends right down to the Cape. The Afrikaners are nothing but a tribe." "The worshipping of the tribe has been foisted on the country through Bantustan policies and anybody who dissents is a threat to 'law and order.'"

Three Categories Among Independents

In an article on page 10 of *The Star*, a "Saturday *Star* special correspondent" writes: "In private conversations, Independent supporters will admit that there are three distinguishable categories among them: those who have irretrievably cut their ties with the NP because of their disillusionment with the party as a vehicle for reform; those who still believe that the NP is capable of fundamental reform and want to send a message to the government; and those who are just fed up with the present style of management which is regarded as 'arrogant' and 'insensitive.' What these three groups have in common, apart from their differing degrees of opposition to the government, is that they consist mainly of people who previously supported the NP and who are still very much entrenched in Afrikaner cultural life and institutions" such as "the schools, the churches, the cultural organisations, the Afrikaans newspapers and SABC-TV." This may explain the mutual distrust, despite apparently diminishing ideological differences, between those Afrikaners who severed their ties with the establishement earlier and more drastically, and the Independent supporters." However, "it is still possible that the Independent movement will generate its own momentum — as happened after the right-wing breakaway in 1982 — and that the gap between Independents and their brethren in government may at last prove to be wider than that between them and the PFP, opening the door for effective alliance politics."

WEEKLY MAIL: NP Support Remains as High as Before

"Behind the misguided euphoria about the 'Independents,' nearly all polls tell the same story about the coming general election: National Party support is about as high as it has ever been," Phillip van Niekerk writes on page 8 of Johannesburg *The Weekly Mail* in English for 10-16 April. "The NP is set for yet another comfortable victory on May 6, reflecting the power which flows from controlling information and shielding one's supporters from the crisis." "The defection of a number of prominent verligte [enlightened] members of the Nationalist business, academic, press and political establishment is a very real and deep schism," but nevertheless "the only real effect of the verligtes in the 1987 election has been to turn Afrikaner yuppiedom into contested terrain." For "every yuppie that is lost to the cause, the NP probably gains one and a quarter rightwing English speakers — old United Party supporters who voted for the New Republic Party [NRP] in 1981 and crossed into the NP camp when they voted yes in the 1983 referendum." "Much of the NP popularity is clearly due to the partisan political stance of the SABC, which is the only source of political information for many whites." "In addition, the state of emergency restrictions on the media have ensured that many will be voting without much knowledge of events in the country." Other factors have also helped the NP such as the "squabbling" between the right-wing parties and their failure to reach an election pact. Furthermore, "the PFP and the NRP have had a lacklustre campaign, overshadowed by the media hype that has surrounded the independents and reflected in abysmal attendances at public meetings."

ZIMBABWE

Mangwende Rejects Pik Botha ANC Allegations

MB101633 Harare Domestic Service in English
1600 GMT 10 Apr 87

[Text] The government has rejected claims by the South African foreign minister, Pik Botha, that Zimbabwe is providing passage to ANC freedom fighters to enter South Africa. The statement released by the foreign minister, Comrade Witness Mangwende, in Harare today says the claims are without foundation and demonstrate once again the ability of the Pretoria regime to resort to lies and threats. The statement points out that the threats are aimed at distracting attention from the political crisis in South Africa and to raise tension in the subregion. The statement says Zimbabwe's support for the liberation movement of South Africa does not extend to the provision of bases [words indistinct] via Zimbabwe. Comrade Mangwende called on the international community to take steps to prevent the Botha regime from engaging in any direct or indirect military operation against neighboring countries.

Cuba's Malmierca States Troops To Remain in Angola

MB121633 Harare Domestic Service in English
1600 GMT 12 Apr 87

[Text] The Cuban foreign minister, Comrade Isidoro Malmierca, says his country's troops will remain in Angola as long as South Africa continues with acts of aggression against that country.

Comrade Malmierca told the ZBC [Zimbabwe Broadcasting Corporation] in Harare today, on his arrival for the nine-nation Nonaligned meeting, that the presence of Cuban troops in Angola is by an agreement between the two governments.

On the question of Palestine, Comrade Malmierca said an international conference has to be convened involving all groups of the Palestine people in order to bring out the proper (?resolution) to the problem. He also said Cuba is helping some Frontline States in training personnel in the fields of agriculture, medicine, and engineering.

He was met at the airport by the minister of foreign affairs, Comrade Witness Mangwende; and the minister of youth, sports, and culture, Comrade David Karimandzira; and the Cuban ambassador to Zimbabwe, Comrade Alfonso Perez Fraga.